

LA VIE DE SAINT THIBAUT

AN OLD FRENCH POEM OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

EDITED BY

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PREFACE

In the preparation of this work, I am indebted to many of the professors of Columbia University. First I wish to express my appreciation of the never failing kindness of the late Prof. Henry Alfred Todd. Although he had little to do with the actual shaping of this dissertation, Professor Todd was the inspiration which led me to continue my studies. In the very early stages of this research, his sympathy and kindly encouragement were invaluable.

I am indebted to Prof. John L. Gerig, Executive Officer of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, for much helpful advice. My sincere thanks are also due to Prof. Henri Muller for his suggestions concerning the philological discussion, to Prof. Arthur Livingston for much constructive criticism, especially in regard to the problems of the ancient geography, and to Prof. Dino Bigongiari and the visiting professors, M. Joseph Bédier and M. Paul Porteau, for aid in certain details.

The subject of this study was suggested by M. Antoine Thomas, the eminent philologist, who kindly interested himself in my behalf during the winter that I spent in France.

From Prof. Raymond Weeks, I have received assistance for which my gratitude cannot be adequately expressed. With a very sympathetic interest he has given most liberally of his time and his scholarly advice in the general supervision of this work.

It has been my privilege to work in the libraries of Brussels, Paris, Florence and Rome, as well as those of New York, Baltimore and Washington, and it would be difficult to say too much in praise of the helpfulness and courtesy of the officials of those institutions.

I wish to thank Monsieur le comte de Neufbourg for his most gracious interest in my research and for his kindness in putting me in communication with certain French scholars whose names appear in the Introduction.

I also express my appreciation to Prof. G. L. van Roosbroeck and his assistants, Miss Barbara and Miss Carolyn Matulka, for their supervision of the publication of this book and to my colleagues in the Modern Language Department at Hood College, as well as to Miss Margaret Schlauch, Assistant Professor at New York University, for their help in the arduous task of preparing it for the press and reading proof.

I have been in frequent correspondence with Prof. Raymond Thompson Hill of Yale University, who is preparing a very complete critical edition of *La Vie de saint Thibaut*, both the long and the short poems. He has very generously retarded its publication in order not to conflict with this thesis.

H. E. M.

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INTRODUCTION

THE MANUSCRIPT

With the exception of a few verses,¹ the Old French poems on the life of Saint Thibaut of Provins have not previously been published. *La Vie de saint Thibaut Confesseur*, which forms the main part of this volume, is preserved (fol. 68–102) in a single manuscript, formerly in the library of the Sorbonne, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, where it bears the number fr. 24870. The short *Vie de saint Thibaut*, published in the Appendix for purposes of comparison, is found in the same manuscript (fol. 46–52). This manuscript is a small volume in parchment belonging to the end of the thirteenth century and contains the following items, not all written by the same hand: (1) *Un traité sur les sacrements de l'ordre, du mariage*, etc., fol. 1; (2) *De la misère humaine*, by Pope Innocent III, fol. 10; (3) *Explication de l'oraison dominicale*, fol. 43; (4) *Vie de saint Thibaut*, fol. 46; (5) *Créance ou catéchisme*, fol. 64; (6) *Vie de saint Étienne*, fol. 65; (7) *Vie de saint Thibaut Confesseur*, fol. 68; (8) *A Prayer to the Virgin* in Latin, fol. 102; (9) *Li livres dou lapidaire*, fol. 103. Léopold Pannier² seems to say

¹ Léopold Pannier, "Lapidaires français du Moyen Âge," *Bib. de l'école des Hautes Études*, No. 52 (Paris: Vieweg, 1882), p. 24; Langfors, *Les Incipit des poèmes français antérieurs au XVIIe siècle* (Paris, 1917), pp. 203, 253; *Histoire littéraire de la France*, XXXIII, 376; Naetebus, Gotthold, *Die nicht-lyrischen Strophenformen des altfranzösischen* (Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1891), VIII, 44.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 24.

that the *Vie de saint Étienne* (fol. 65-67) and the *Vie de saint Thibaut Confesseur* are in the same writing, which differs from that of the first part of the manuscript. This is evidently merely an infelicity in wording, as the difference in the writing of these two *vies* is quite obvious. After a very careful comparison, letter by letter, I am convinced that the two *Vies de saint Thibaut* were written by the same scribe. The larger number of abbreviations in fols. 46-52 can easily be accounted for by the fact that there are two columns to a page, whereas fols. 68-102 have only one column to a page and therefore sufficient space for the alexandrines. Thus it seems clear that items 1-5 and 7 are in one hand, 6 in another, and 8 and 9 in a third.

La Vie de saint Thibaut (fols. 46-52), written in verses of eight syllables, rhyming in couplets, has two columns to the page with about thirty verses to the column. The Latin titles and the large initials at the beginning of each section are in red. The capitals at the beginning of each line are in brown shaded with yellow.

La Vie de saint Thibaut Confesseur (fols. 68-102) is written in alexandrines arranged in monorhymed strophes of from four to seven verses each, and averages thirty verses to the page. In the left margin the scribe has rather carefully marked the beginning of each strophe by a sign resembling the modern paragraph mark. This is in red on fols. 68, 69, and 70, then in brown crossed by a red line, except on fols. 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, and 98. Here it is again in red, is farther from the edge of the manuscript, and assumes a slightly different form, as if added by a later hand to replace the old marks that had been obliterated.

ated. The first letter of each verse is likewise scored with red, while the three large initial letters and the Latin captions are entirely in red. In each right margin is a perpendicular line of dots, alternating red and brown, indicating line spacing. In general the scribe has done a careful piece of work. The mistakes, relatively few in number, will be pointed out later.

AUTHOR OF THE POEM—HIS SOURCE

The name of the poet is given in the Latin lines immediately following the poem, which read as follows: "Guillermus de Oye, dictus Belious, tunc temporis vicarius ecclesie beate Marie de Tremblins, scripxit et divino dictante flamine de latino in romanum transtulit ob honorem et reverentiam beati Theobaldi cuius precibus adeptus est sanitatem de cartana, anno gratie mclxx septimo mense Julio."

I have not been able to ascertain anything concerning Guillaume d'Oyé, nor can I locate definitely the places mentioned. However in the department of Saône-et-Loire, a few kilometers west of Mâcon, is the town of Trambly. Farther west and near Semur one finds the village of Oyé.³ Because of the proximity of these places one to the other, and because the dialect of the poem seems to belong to this general region, I suggest that these may be the towns in question. In the effort to get support for this theory, I had recourse to several scholars from that section of France who are particularly well versed in the history of their own region. There follow some excerpts from their letters, which may be of interest.

³ *Dict. des Postes*, Oyé, S.-et-L., Ar. Charolles, Com. Semur-en-Brionnais.

M. Jean Virey, ancien président de l'Académie de Mâcon, writes:

"Quant à identifier Tremblins avec Trambly, je crois cela parfaitement possible, et voici quelques formes que j'ai relevées: au Xe siècle, *Trembliacus*, *Trenbli*, *Trembledus*; au XIe siècle, *Tremblet*. Un pouillé du diocèse de Mâcon (de 1513) donne *ecclesia Trambliaci* sous le vocable de Notre Dame."

M. J.-B. Derost, of the Société d'Études du Brionnais, Marcigny, writes in part as follows:

"J'admets fort bien que Tremblins du XIIIe siècle soit aujourd'hui un Trambly (S.-et-L.), Tremblay ou Le Tremblay (S.-et-O.), etc. Le thème latin *tremuletum* a donné lieu à une infinité de noms à des localités situées à des points fort éloignés les uns des autres. Saône-et-Loire lui-même en fournit une grande quantité. Peu de ces noms sont aujourd'hui paroisses. Trambly est sous le vocable de saint Pantaléon, je ne crois pas qu'il ait été autrefois sous le vocable de la B. V. Marie. . . . Je me résume pour Tremblins. Trambly (S.-et-L.) étant sous le vocable de saint Pantaléon ne saurait être, jusqu'à preuve du contraire, le Tremblins dont l'église est sous le vocable de la B. V. Marie. . . . L'identification de Guillaume d'Oyé est encore plus difficile et je crains bien de ne rien pouvoir vous apprendre ou sinon de vous induire en erreur. . . . Dalmace de Semur, fils de Dalmace de Semur et d'Aremburge de Vergy, frère de saint Hugues, VIe abbé de Cluny, forma la branche des Seigneurs de Semur-Sancenay (Oyé, S.-et-L.) XIe siècle. Il y eut ainsi par la suite une famille chevaleresque dite Semur-Sancenay (à Oyé, S.-et-L.) qui dura jusqu'au XVIe siècle. Elle a fourni plusieurs seigneurs qui portèrent le prénom de Guillaume

et quelques-uns d'entre eux furent des hommes d'église. . . . D'autre part il a existé à Oyé une famille Daron et une famille Chauveton qui auraient pu fournir un religieux."

M. Beyssac, who writes from Chenereilles (Loire), and again from Lyon, has nothing more definite to add in regard to Guillaume d'Oyé, but upholds the theory that Trambly (S.-et-L.) may be the Tremblins of the manuscript.

"Je n'ai rencontré aucun texte donnant la forme Tremblins. Trambly, . . . au diocèse de Mâcon s'est orthographié au Xe siècle, *Trembledus*, *Trembliacus*, *Trenbli*; au XIe *Tremblet*; au XVIe *Trambliacus*. Cette paroisse était effectivement placée sous le vocable de Sainte Marie, ou Notre Dame, ce qui permet de l'identifier presque certainement avec celle dont Guillaume d'Oyé était vicaire. Outre ce dernier, j'ai trouvé dans mes fiches un Bérard d'Oyé, Chanoine de la Collégiale de Saint Paul à Lyon. . . . Ce personnage vivait dans la première moitié du XIIIe siècle et avait été inhumé à Saint-Paul. A quelle famille appartenaient Guillaume et Bérard? Oyé était l'une des quatre baronnies du Brionnais, qui devint en 1070 l'apanage d'un prince de la maison de Semur à la suite du mariage de Geoffroy IV avec Ermengaude dame d'Oyé. Je n'ai pu trouver aucune autre indication: dès lors trois hypothèses; ou bien cette famille d'Oyé se serait perpétuée jusqu'en 1260 et éteinte avec nos deux personnages, ce qui est peu vraisemblable; ou bien, il faudrait rattacher ceux-ci à la famille de Semur, ce qui le serait davantage; ou bien enfin s'agit-il de personnages ayant pris le nom de leur pays d'origine. J'opinionerais de préférence pour la seconde hypothèse mais ce n'est qu'une hypothèse."

In a second letter, M. Beyssac adds:

"Toutes mes recherches à Lyon sont demeurées sans résultat. Il est établi toutefois que la seigneurie d'Oyé en Mâconnais appartenait, en 1255, à la famille de Luzy (Charmasse, *Cartulaire de l'Évêché d'Autun*, p. 108). Faut-il rattacher votre personnage à cette famille? Le surnom de Belious qui lui est donné permet d'émettre l'hypothèse que 'de Oyé' indique le lieu de son origine."

From the passage in Latin quoted above it is seen that the poem had a Latin original. Of the various Latin versions of the Life of Saint Thibaut, the *vita* published by Surius,⁴ *a quodam ejus contemporaneo fideliter conscripta*, and in *Act. SS.*,⁵ *ex pervetustis quatuor codicibus Mss. et Surio*, is evidently the source of the first part of the poem. These two versions are almost identical, and include not only the life of Saint Thibaut but also his burial at Vicenza (*Act. SS.* p. 595, nos. 14-15; Surius p. 10, § 10), and a series of miracles performed at his tomb in Vicenza (*Act. SS.* p. 598; Surius p. 10-12, §§ 11-14). A careful comparison of the French poem with the *vita* shows that Guillaume d'Oyé has made in general a very accurate translation. This becomes less literal toward the end of part one in describing the miracles (vss. 474-634), where the subject matter has been somewhat elaborated, although the actual facts and the order of the miracles remain the same. The discrepancies in regard to proper names are mentioned in the List of

⁴ Surius, *Historiae seu Vitae Sanctorum* (Augustae Taurinorum, ex typ. Petri Marietti, 1875-1880), VIII, 5-12.

⁵ *Acta Sanctorum* (collegit, digessit, notis illustravit J. Bollandus: Paris, 1866-8, f°), Jun. V, 592-595, 598.

Proper Names, in this volume. There are of course a number of *chevilles*, and the poet has permitted himself from time to time even in the first part to expand the ideas slightly, either to point a moral or for dramatic effect,⁶ but this occurs less often than is usual in French poems dealing with the lives of saints.

Some of the more specific differences between the *vita* and the poem may be noted briefly. In vss. 136-137 we find a fact not in Surius or *Act. SS.*, which occurs however in one manuscript, Bib. Nat. fonds latin 5361. (See, on the following pages, the list of manuscripts and note 9.)

Vss. 234-235 translate the following passage of *Act. SS.* (p. 594, no. 6) not found in Surius: "cum ex corio facto multifido flagello saepius seipsum flagellaverit."

Vss. 243-244 are out of order. The rest of the passage is found in vss. 261-265.

Vss. 321-323 omit the following passage found in the *vita* (Surius p. 9, § 7; *Act. SS.* p. 594, no. 9): "Quadam die cum sua commissa lugeret et more Caleph filiae irrigium inferius et irrigium superius suspiraret, vox ad eum facta est."

In the poem (vss. 523-530), it is a woman from Lombardy who has her arms freed from iron bonds, while in the *vita* the same miracle is performed for a man from Novaria.

Vs. 595, *Sein Marc*; cf. *Act. SS.* p. 598, no. 5. Surius has *sancti viri*, p. 12, § 11.

The French poet, in the concluding twenty lines of

⁶ For example, stanzas 60 (Surius: "Hora verò surgendi ad matutinales hymnos ut suos lateret, ad stratum proprium regrediebatur"), 69, 73, 75, 78, 81, 86-87, 94, 97-98, 107.

part one, has followed in an expanded form the conclusion of the *vita* of Surius: “. . . corporei firmitatem. Si volumus cuncta percurrere, verba antequam miracula, deficient. Ponamus metam locutioni, quia non est possibile singulatim enumerare quot caeci, quot debiles vel aegroti seu variis passionibus addicti, quot energumeni ad ejus tumultum sunt sanitatem adepti. Testem invoco habitatorem ejus, Spiritum Sanctum me multa cognita praetermisisse, et de magna sylva vix paucos ramos perstrinxisse.” The conclusion in *Act. SS.* is as follows: “. . . corporei firmitatem, opitulante Domino nostro Jesu Christo, qui vivit & regnat per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.” However, the introduction to *Miracula*, Caput II (*Act. SS.* p. 599), is similar to the conclusion of Surius, *i.e.* “Quot caeci, quot debiles, vel aegroti, seu variis passionibus addicti; quotve energumeni, ad beatissimi Theobaldi tumultum in Vincentia sunt sospitatem adepti, non est possibile sigillatim enarrare; translata magna parte corporis ejusdem Sancti a Vincentia, cum magno tripudio & comitatu, apud Latigniacum,” etc.

There are several Latin manuscripts extant which correspond wholly or in part to the *vita* mentioned. These are as follows:

A. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds latin 5278, fol. 144 v; 14th cent.

The prologue is omitted; the following episode is inserted after no. 10 of *Act. SS.*: “Quidam presbyter nomine Hunicus a Celsano castro lumine oculorum privatus ad dei virum venit, a quo nil auxilii de suo infortunio impetrare quivit ipso renitente et sanctorum

hoc non suum esse protestante. A ministris igitur sancti latenter aquam manum ejus et fideliter petiit et accepit et lavit et vidit et letus abscessit"; and the miracles (*Act. SS.* p. 598, nos. 1-7) are included. The conclusion corresponds to Surius. The language differs somewhat from that of Surius and *Act. SS.*

B. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds latin 5361, fol. 28 r; 14th cent.

The prologue, *Act. SS.* p. 595, nos. 14, 15, and the miracles are omitted. The language is very much like that of Surius and *Act. SS.* The episode of Hunicus is also omitted.

C. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds latin 11757, fol. 139 v; 13th cent.

The account given in this manuscript includes the prologue, the episode of Hunicus and the miracles (*Act. SS.* p. 598).

D. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds latin 5290, fol. 133 v; 12th cent.

The prologue is given; the content and language are practically identical with *Act. SS.* up to the end of no. 1 of the miracles (p. 598).

E. Paris, Bibliothèque Mazarine, Cod. 1710 (1345), fol. 1 v.

This manuscript dates from the end of the eleventh century, and is perhaps more nearly like the poem than any of the others. It contains the prologue, and follows the account in *Act. SS.* in all details almost to the end of no. 12, p. 595. It omits nos. 13, 14, 15 of *Act. SS.* but continues with the miracles, p. 598, cap. I. The conclusion is like that given in Surius.

F. Rome, Biblioteca Vaticana, Reg. Sueciae 541, fol. 177 r; 12th cent.

This manuscript contains the prologue, the episode of Hunicus, the miracles (*Act. SS.* p. 598) and has the conclusion of Surius. The language is that of *Act. SS.*

G. Rome, Biblioteca Vallicelliana, cod. H. 18 (Gallonii V), fol. 560.

Contains the prologue and the life (*Act. SS.* p. 592–595).

H. Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale, cod. 3229 (9810–14), fol. 2 v; 12th cent.(?).

The prologue, the episode of Hunicus, and nos. 14–15, p. 595 of *Act. SS.* are omitted.

I. Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale, cod. 3243 (18653–57), fol. 21 r; 15th cent.

The prologue and the story of Hunicus are omitted. The order of words is slightly changed but the story follows *Act. SS.* p. 592 nearly to the end of no. 13, p. 595.

J. Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale, cod. 3223 (9289–9290), Tome 2 (9290), fol. 135; 12th cent.

The prologue and the Hunicus episode are omitted. Two or three short passages of *Act. SS.* which are not in Surius are in this manuscript. The account in the manuscript stops at the end of no. 13, p. 595, of *Act. SS.* The vocabulary, word order, etc. is almost identical with *Act. SS.*

In addition to the above, note the following items which I have not been able to verify.

K. *Catalogus Codicum Bernensium (Bibliotheca Bon-garsiana)* ed. Hermannus Hagen, Bernae MDCCCLXXV, p. 282. "Ms. 240, Seculo XIV. Legenda Sanctorum mutil. ab initio. fol. 279. De Tebaldo."

L. *Catalogus Codicum Mss. Bibliothecae Bernensis* curante J. R. Sinner, Bernae MDCCLX Tomus I, p. 234. "Ms. 292. Fol. codex membran. Sancti Theobaldi Vita. Seculo XI."

The source of the second part of the poem, *Translatio Beati Theobaldi Confessoris* seems to be the manuscript known as *codex Uticensis* which is no longer extant. Mabillon, in addition to a long *vita* (see Other Versions of the Life of Saint Thibaut, II, p. 13), published an account of the removal of the body of the saint from Vicenza to Vangadizza,⁷ drawn *ex ms. cod. Uticensi & Menardino*. In truth this whole account follows very closely the manuscript of Ménard, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds lat. 5678; 14th cent. After comparing the second part of the poem with Mabillon (and the manuscript of Ménard), I have noted that the facts are in general the same and arranged in the same order, but that the story of the *translation* to Vangadizza is a paraphrase rather than an exact rendering of the Latin, thereby differing from the early lines of the poem. So many verses are translated literally⁸, however, that one might think,

⁷ Mabillon, *Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti* (2d ed. Venice, 1733-1740), VI, pt. II, 175-181. The same account may be found in Mittarelli & Costadoni, *Annales Camaldulenses*, II, 360-64, 369-72, and in Collina, *Vita di S. Teobaldo, monaco ed eremita camaldolese* (Bologna, 1752).

⁸ Lines 638, 685-686, 737-738, 765-766, 782, 787, 812-813, 817-818, 840-841, 859-861, 889-892, 917-919, 927-930, 941, 1003-1004.

if it were not for other considerations, that the source was the original of the 14th century manuscript of Ménard. The rendering of the miracles is even more free (as was true in part one), and this makes them more interesting and dramatic and somewhat less 'physiological.' But the following passages in Mabillon are omitted in the poem: p. 175, § 1, "Praedictus etenim sanctus Theobaldus," through "Petro abbate edita," near the end of § 3; § 12 beginning: "a cujus patre," and §§ 13-16. At the middle of § 12 Mabillon gives the following note: "Avulso folio in cod. Uticensi, quae sequuntur usque ad num. 17. ibi desunt." This note, coupled with the fact that there seems to be no valid reason for the poet's translating his model in the first half of the poem and paraphrasing it in the second half, offers sufficient grounds for positing the Utica manuscript as the probable source. See note no. 31, p. 79.

In his life of the saint, Mabillon is careful to indicate his sources in foot-notes and to compare somewhat the different manuscripts that he used. On studying these notes we find that most of the incidents in Mabillon which do not occur in Surius and *Act. SS.* are not in the MS Uticensis either. Furthermore, according to Mabillon,⁹ the MS Uticensis is the only source for the name of the hermit which is found in the French poem. Doubtless, therefore, this manuscript coincides with

⁹ Mabillon, p. 167, note d, says: "Hic codex Uticensis nomen profert eremitae, quod alii codices tacent 'nomine Burchardum, qui postea effectus est monachus in monasterio sancti Petri Senonensis, quod dicitur Vivi, in quadam,'" etc. This is the source of vss. 136-137, and also occurs in Bib. Nat. f. lat. 5361, which is obviously not MS Uticensis, but possibly one influenced by it.

the *vita* already indicated as the source of the first part of the poem.

OTHER VERSIONS OF THE LIFE OF SAINT THIBAUT

Besides (a) the *vita* of Surius and *Act. SS.* shown to be the source of part one, and (b) the MS Uticensis posited as the source of both part one and part two of the French poem, there are other Latin versions.

I. A second *vita* is published in *Act. SS.* p. 596-597, entitled *Alia Vita . . . ex quodam nostro Codice Ms.* I have not been able to find the manuscript from which this was taken nor any indication that it has been published elsewhere. The short poem *La Vie de saint Thibaut* (see Appendix) is quite similar to this *alia vita*. The language and the story differ from the first *vita*. Incidents are narrated which are omitted by Surius and vice versa, although all the facts are found in the long account published by Mabillon.

II. A *vita* published by Mabillon, p. 165-175, followed by *Translatio S. Theobaldi Confessoris* and *Translatio S. Theobaldi ab Italia per Arnulfum fratrem ejus*.¹⁰ This is a very long narrative and contains all the incidents of the two preceding *vitae*, expressed in somewhat different vocabulary. Both Mabillon¹¹ and the authors of *Act. SS.* claim that their respective *vitae* are from the original account by Peter the Abbot of Vangadizza, written within a few years of the

¹⁰ The removal of a portion of the body of Saint Thibaut from Vangadizza to France does not figure in the French poem. *Act. SS.* publishes the account of many miracles in France accomplished through the intervention of the saint, but the story of the second *translatio* is found only in Mabillon and MS 5678 (manuscript of Ménard).

¹¹ *Act. SS.* p. 588; Mabillon p. 163, § 3.

death of the saint. The same account was published by Collina (B.), *Vita di S. Teobaldo monaco ed eremita camaldolese* (Bologna, 1752).¹² Manuscripts: A. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds lat. 5678 (manuscript of Ménard); 14th cent. This corresponds almost exactly to the *vita* and two *translationes* of Mabillon. B. Rome, Biblioteca Vaticana, cod. lat. Reg. Sueciae, 571 fol. 21-29. This manuscript gives the same details in the same order as Mabillon, but is far more verbose and somewhat philosophical in tone. The account of the *translationes* is not in this manuscript. C. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale fonds lat. 5333, fol. 183 v; 14th cent. The prologue is omitted. The story of the life of Thibaut is abridged and somewhat garbled, and although it contains facts which are found only in the *alia vita* and in the long account published by Mabillon, it does not correspond exactly to these or to any of the other versions. The second part of this manuscript coincides exactly with *Act. SS.* p. 599, cap. II, nos. 8-14 (the miracles performed in Gaul after the second translation). This chapter is marked *ex ms. Card. Mazarini, nunc Regis*; MS 5333 is labeled *olim Mazarinaeus*; hence the identification is easy.

III. According to the *Bib. Hag. Lat.*, there is a *vita: Heinrichi caesaris et piissimi regis Francorum Heinrichi . . . temporibus Gallia religiosos parere . . .* of which there are excerpts in Duchesne, *Historiae Francorum Scriptores* (Parisii, 1636-1649), IV, 166-67; and Bouquet, *Recueil des historiens des Gaules et de la*

¹² Cf. *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina antiqua et mediaevalis* (ed. Socii Bollandiani: Bruxelles, 1898-99, 1900-01), p. 1163. A copy of the *Vita* by Collina is in the Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele at Rome.

France (Paris, 1738–1876), XI, 477–78. These excerpts are without interest.

IV. *Vita. Auct. Reineri, Mon. S. Laurentii Leodiensis*. This is published in Pez (Bernard), *Thesaurus anecdotorum novissimus* (1721–29), IV, 3, 97–110, and in Migne's *Patrologia Latina* (Parisii, 1844–1864), CCIV, 69–80. It is an uninteresting narration, which does not resemble the French poem.

V. *Epitomae*.

(a) Rome, Biblioteca Vaticana, Cod. Ottoboniani Latini 223, fol. 285 v. Epitome of life of Saint Thibaut, of no interest for the study of the poem, and a short passage (Mabillon p. 185) describing some miracles performed after the translation into Gaul.

(b) Vincentius Bellovacensis, *Speculum historiale*, XXVI, 28.

(c) Petrus de Natalibus, *Catalogus Sanctorum*, etc. (1543), VI, 36.

The following manuscripts may be noted, all of which contain accounts of the life of Saint Thibaut in French, many from the "légendier . . . classé selon l'ordre de l'année liturgique."¹³ I have been able to see only the manuscripts which are in Paris.

1. Paris, Bib. Nat. fr. 988, fol. III b–III a.
2. Paris, Arsenal 3706, fol. III b.
3. Épinal, 70 (no. 9 in cat. général des mss. des bib. pub. des départements).
4. Lille, 451.
5. London, Brit. Museum, Add. 1523 (only part of life of Saint Thibaut).

¹³ P. Meyer, "Notice sur un Légendier fr. du XIII^e siècle classé selon l'ordre de l'année liturgique." *Notices et Extraits des mss. de la Bib. Nat. et autres Bib.* (Paris, 1899), Tome 36.

6. S. Pétersbourg, Bib. Impériale, ms. fr. 35, fol. 144 d.
7. Paris, Bib. Ste. Geneviève 587.
8. Paris, Bib. Nat. fonds fr. 17229. Same version but not in the "Légendier selon l'ordre de l'année liturgique."
9. Paris, Bib. Mazarine, Cod. 1716 (568), fol. 255 v.
10. Paris, Bib. Ste. Geneviève ms. 1923 (Suppl. H. in 4° 577), fol. 63, 90.
11. Paris, Bib. Ste. Geneviève ms. 2722 (B. B. 1. in 8° 92). Antiennes de s. Thibaut.
12. Paris, Bib. Ste. Geneviève, ms. 714 (Suppl. H. 1. in fol. 118), fol. 7. Relics.

It is interesting to note that there were two very early French poems relating the history of the first and second *translationes* of the bones of our saint. Of these there is no trace at present. According to the scanty information available, they were written before the end of the eleventh century, and there is some reason to believe that the French account of the second translation preceded the Latin.¹⁴ Mabillon ¹⁵ (p. 163, § 3) states that these poems were preserved in an old manuscript of the Abbey of Lagny.

Some later versions of the life of Saint Thibaut are as follows: In French: LeGrand (Étienne), *La vie de s. Thibaud, prêtre et confesseur, hermite de l'ordre de Camaldoli* (Autun, 1664).¹⁶—Jamotte (Charl.), *Le*

¹⁴ *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, VII, lvi, lx, 108–109, and VIII, 79–80.

¹⁵ "Ceterum utriusque hujus translationis historiam vetus auctor expressit versibus Gallicis, quos in codice ms. monasterii Latiniacensis invenimus, & contulimus cum iis Historiis, quas hic exhibemus."

¹⁶ There is a copy in the Bib. Mazarine at Paris.

Montaigu de Saint Thibault, Ermite, Prêtre et Religieux de l'Ordre de Camaldule (Liège, 1669; last ed. Namur, 1898).¹⁷—Rayer (Jean), *La Vie de s. Thibault, confesseur, patron de la ville de Provins avec la généalogie des comtes de Brie et de Champagne* (Provins, 1679).—*Vie de s. Thibaud hermite*, in Desmoulets, *Mém. de littér.-hist.* (1749).¹⁸—*La Chapelle de St. Thibaut, vie de s. Thibaut* (Paris, 1852).—Allou (A.), *Vie de s. Thibaut, prêtre et ermite, patron de la ville de Provins* (Meaux, 1873).¹⁹

In Italian: Collina (Bonif.), *Vita de s. Teobaldo, monaco ed eremita Camaldolese* (Bologna, 1752).²⁰—Calogerà (Ang.), *Compendio della vita di s. Teobaldo, monaco ed eremita Camaldolese, protettore della badia di Polesine* (Venezia, 1762).—Costadoni (Anselmo), *Ragguaglio divoto della vita di s. Teobaldo, monaco Camaldolese* (Venezia, 1779).—Portesani (Gio. Paolo), *Vita di s. Teobaldo, confessore e monaco Camaldolese* (Cremona, 1662).²⁰—Vernazza (Gius.), *Vita di s. Teobaldo* (Vercelli, 1786).—Mattia (B. C. G. de), *Vita di s. Teobaldo . . . scritta da un suo contemporaneo . . . estratta da un cod. ms. e tradotta in idioma ital.* (Napoli, 1820).

In German: Weicherding (J.), *Der heil. Theobald v. Provins, der Patron der Handwerker, des Einsiedler v. Chiny, v. Pettingen (bei Mersch) u. v. Salanigo in Oberitalien, Quellenmässiger Beitrag zur Luxemburger Legendar-Biographie* (Luxemburg, 1879).

A number of articles dealing with Saint Thibaut have appeared in recent years, due to interest in a

¹⁷ In the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels.

¹⁸ In New York Public Library and elsewhere.

¹⁹ In Bib. Nat. at Paris.

²⁰ In Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele at Rome.

legend centering about the city of Thann and the origin of its cathedral. This is briefly as follows: Saint Theobaldus, patron of the church, is no other than Saint Ubaldus, bishop of Gubbio in Umbria, who died May 16th, 1160. On his death bed Ubaldus called his German servant to him, and told him to take his gold ring²¹ after his death in payment for his services. When the servant attempted to remove the ring, the finger parted from the body. The servant, recognizing this as a miracle, carefully hid the precious relic in a depository on his pilgrim staff and started for Germany. On arriving at night-fall at the present site of Thann, on July 1st, he stuck his staff in the ground near three fir trees and fell asleep. In the morning, being unable to remove the staff from the ground, he started for a neighboring village (Alt-Thann) for help, but on the way he met a group of people who told of seeing the fir trees burning during the night. These miracles were recognized as a sign that the relic was to stay on the spot, and the same day a vow was made to build a chapel there. This was the origin of the cathedral which was the center of constant pilgrimages and the scene of frequent miracles in the middle ages,²² and around which grew up the present city of Thann. On the eve of the festival of Saint Thibaut every year, there is a torchlight proces-

²¹ Cf. Deecke (W.), "Amuletringe des Heiligen Theobald von Than" in *Jahrb. Gesch.-Litter. Elsass-Lothring.* VIII (1892), 37-44.

²² Stoffel (Geo.), *Tomus Miraculorum s. Theobaldi im Orig.-Text hrsg.* (Colmar, 1875); Techen (F.), "Der Nothelfer St. Theobald (Ewald)" in *Jahrbücher des Vereins für Mecklenburgische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*, vol. LX (1895), p. 169-78. A historical study of the pilgrims from Mecklenburg. Cf. *Analecta Bollandiana*, XVI, 205.

sion around the cathedral, followed by the burning of three fir trees set up in the cathedral square, in commemoration of the miracle.²⁵

Lempfrid²⁴ shows that this legend is entirely false. The early patron of Thann is Saint Thibaut of Provins, and the acquisition of a relic was the result rather than the cause of the construction of the church.

It is extremely doubtful whether this is really a relic of Saint Thibaut of Provins. There were many shrines to this saint throughout eastern France, Belgium, Luxembourg and even western Germany,²⁵ and each possessed a relic, some even claiming to possess almost the entire body, as the Prieuré de Beaumont.²⁶ This was obviously impossible, as only a small portion of his body was removed from the Abbey of Vangadizza to France.²⁷ The greater part of his bones still repose at Badia del Polesine,²⁸ not in

²⁵ Hertzog (August), "Die drei Tannen des Theobaldusfestes zu Thann." *Correspondenz-Blatt der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte*, XXVI, 41-43. Braunschweig, 1905.

²⁶ Lempfrid (Heinrich), "Die Thanner Theobaldssage und der Beginn des Thanner Münsterbaues" in *Mittheilungen der Gesellschaft für Erhaltung der geschichtlichen Denkmäler im Elsass*, 2d series, vol. XXI (1903), p. 1-128.

²⁷ Cf. *Act. SS.* p. 589, nos. 5-8.

²⁸ Allou, *Vie de S. Thibaut*, etc., p. 58, note 19, II.

²⁷ Mabillon, p. 184, § 6. "Nam post breve sancti Dei fratrem convocavit & participem sanctorum reliquiarum praeter spem effecit. Dedit enim ei brachium dextrum cum splenta [sic], & nervum ulnae, orcam, costas duas, duos nodos spinae, particulam carnis, quatuor dentes, cilicium."

²⁸ Mittarelli, *Annales Camaldulenses*, vol. II, p. 388 ff., quotes charters of 1085, 1097, and 1217, mentioning Saint Thibaut as reposing at Vangadizza. Also: "Anno MCCXXIII in eadem ecclesia Vangaticensi sub Orlando abbate, restaurata forte basilicae parte, reperta fuere corpora sanctorum Primi et Feliciani atque Theobaldi, pro cuius infuit sequens inscriptio: 'Anno domini MCCXXIII hoc in templo non est opus pulchrius isto quando fuit factum corpora sanctorum primi et feliciani et sancti

the original chapel dedicated to Santa Maria della Vangadizza, now in ruins, but in the principal church of the town.

There has been much controversy²⁹ with regard to Saint Thibaut of Provins and other saints of the same name, but it has now been very well established from early manuscripts that the person in question died at Salanica (Saianego) in Italy on June 30th or July 1st, 1066, and was buried on July 3rd in the cathedral at Vicenza.³⁰ In 1074 Peter, abbot of the Camaldolesian monastery of Vangadizza (who had received Thibaut into that order a year before his death), with some of his faithful friends and servants, stole the body from Vicenza and carried it to their abbey of Vangadizza. Later, probably in 1078,³¹ some relics were given to Arnulph, brother of the saint, abbot of Lagny and possibly of Saint Colombe of Sens,³² who carried them back to France. Relics of other saints of the same name, Saint Thibaut d'Albe (1150) and Saint Thibaut, bishop of Vienne (1000), have been confused with those of Thibaut of Provins, and the name and fame of the more important saint have been attributed to all.

teobaldi inventa fuerunt tu quicumque legis scias quod abbas orlandus hoc opus fieri fecit."

²⁹ *Act. SS.* p. 591, § III, nos. 9-15; *Annales Cam.* p. 381 ff. (year 1078); Allou, *loc. cit.* note 15.

³⁰ *Act. SS.* p. 589, nos. 2-4, and Mabillon, p. 164, §§ 5-6.

³¹ Allou, note 19, II.

³² *Annales Cam.* p. 381 (year 1078); Mabillon, p. 164, § 4.

LANGUAGE OF THE AUTHOR

Phonology

1. Tonic free *a* becomes *e*, not *ei*, *ey* as is general in the East. Note however that in Franche-Comté and Burgundy *a* > *ei* only when final in French; and that in the southern part of Western Burgundy *a* > *e* rather than *ei*, even when final.¹

This *e* rhymes with the *e* from checked *ɨ* and with *ie* from tonic free *ē* and from pal. + *-atu*; *nez* (NITIDUS) 531: *liez* (LIGATOS): *environnez*: *oiez*; *alez* 551: *posez*: *crucifiez*: *deshiez*: *lornez*: *liez* (LĒTUS), etc. -*ata* > -*ee*, never -*ie*; rhymes with -*ee* from pal. + *-ata* and with *lee* < LĒTA; strophes lxxxiv, cx, cxxxiv, etc.

2. After a palatal, *a* > *ie*. -*arium* > -*ier*. They rhyme with -*ie* from *ē*; *fier* 190: *aversier*: *trabuchier*: *perilier*. Pal. + *-atu* and pal. + *-ata* both become -*ie*, at times. See strophes xxxvii, l, xcix, etc. No example of -*ié* final in rhyme. Several cases of reduction of pal. + *-ata* to -*ee*, and of perfect ending -*ierent* to -*erent*. See strophes cx, cci, xxxix, clxxxviii, etc. Cf. *Végèce*, p. 11, § 12, *Ysopet*, p. xxvii, § 12, and Breuer's *Girart*, p. 5, §§ 10, 12. The latter suggests that the reduction of *ie* to *e* may simply be the beginning of the change that took place in modern French.

3. The suffix -*aticum* gives -*age*. No example of -*aige* in the rhyme. *sages* 62: *espinages*: *parentages*: *lignages*.

¹ Cf. Foerster, *Lyoner Ysopet* (Heilbronn, 1882), p. xxvi, §§ 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Wendelborn, *Sprachliche Untersuchung der Reime der Végece-Versification des Priorat von Besançon* (Würzburg, 1887), p. 9, §§ 2, 9; Breuer, *Sprachliche Untersuchung des Girart de Rossillon* (Bonn, 1884), p. 4, §§ 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; and especially Philippon, *Les Parlers du Duché de Bourgogne (la Bourgogne occidentale)*, R. 41, p. 575, § 1.

4. Tonic free $a+n$: tonic free $e+n$. *Certain* 679: *Premiain*: *Feliciain*: *sein* (SĪNUM).

5. $a+n+cons.$: $e+n+cons.$ Strophes vii, ccxxv, xxxii, civ, etc. See Schwan-Behrens, § 42 R.³

6. *-abilem*, *-abolum*, *-abula* > *able*, not *auble*. Only occurs once in the rhyme; *trepassable* 17: *pordurable*: *diable*: *fable*.

7. In the rhyme there are no examples of a parasitic *i* added to *a*, a phenomenon characteristic of the East and Southeast. According to Philipon³ this parasitic *i* is not found in the documents of Charollais.

8. $e > e$ and *ie*. *fier* 190, *liez* 556, *lee* 356. The rhyme (see § 9) indicates that the e of ATHĒSE(M) > *i*, written *Adeyse*. Should the scribe have written *Adyese* or *Adiese*? For examples of $e > ie$, see *Végèce*, p. 15, § 23. Ex. of $e > i$ in *Girart de Rossillon*.⁴

9. Tonic $e+pal.$ > *i*. *dit*: *lit* 908: *escrist*: *respit*; *iglise* 967: *Adeyse*: *deviser*: *Vangadice*.

10. Tonic free $e+n$, occurring in rhyme only in word BĒNE, becomes *-in*, rhyming with *-in* < $i+n$. Strophes xlv, cxxxviii. For similar cases, see *Ysopet*, p. xxx, § 23 (*vint*: *vient*), and also *Végèce*, p. 15, § 23 (not proved by the rhyme). Characteristic also of Lyonnais. Cf. Zacher, *Beiträge zum Lyoner Dialekt*, p. 24; Philipon, *Phonétique Lyonnaise au XIVe siècle*, R. 13, p. 545.

11. Tonic checked $e > o$; rhymes with itself. Strophes lxxxvii, cxxxi.

12. Free accented $e > oi$. Also rhymes with oi

³ *Grammaire de l'ancien français*, 3e éd. fr. (Leipzig: Reisland, 1923).

⁴ *Op. cit.*, R. 41, p. 578, § 16.

⁵ Breuer, *op. cit.*, p. 12, § 23.

<ɛ+pal. and with ɔi < ɔ (au) + i. Strophes xx, cxci, clv.

13. Free accented ɔ+n rhymes with free accented ɔ+n. *l'on: incarnation: indition: bon.* Strophe ccxi; also viii, xviii. Not significant in this text because the words containing ɔ+n happen to be *bon(e)* and *on* which are common developments of BŌNUM and HŌMO because of frequent atonic position.⁵ Breuer says that ɔ+n > ɔn⁶ in *Girart de Rossillon*. This is also true in Lyonnais.⁷

Note also that *on* > *un* in the following cases; *l'un* 71, 72; *aluns* 312. *un* and *on* are used interchangeably in the South and Southeast and in Lyonnais.⁷

14. -orem > -or. Strophes i, x. Rhymes with checked ɔ (ǝ) of DIŮRNUM > *jor*.

15. *u* rhymes with itself.

Note *venuis* 202: *vestus: irascus: confus.* The parasitic *i* is characteristic of the Eastern and South-eastern dialects in general. See Breuer, p. 23, § 51.

16. The *r* before *s* had at most a weak sound as is shown by *confors* 557: *mors: cors: gros.* This is not uncommon in the South and Southeast. Philippon⁸ cites *ves* < VERSUS, *cles* < CLERICUS, *bouc* < BURGUM.

17. Final supported *t* is usually retained in writing. But note *rendi* 433.

t is retained after *n*, contrary to the practice in Walloon. The omission of *t* is found in Gregory's

⁵ Schwan-Behrens, *op. cit.*, § 59, 1, R.

⁶ *Op. cit.*, § 41.

⁷ Zacher, *Beiträge zum Lyoner Dialekt* (Bonn, 1884), pp. 31, 33.

⁸ *Op. cit.* (*la Bourgogne orientale*), R. 39, p. 530, § 51.

Sermons on Ezechiel;⁹ *quan(t)* 18, 35, *tan(t)* 26, 4, *nian(t)* 56, 27, etc. Note also the unetymological *t* of *Persant* 292.

Final unsupported *t* is not retained; cf. strophes lxxxi, ci, etc.

18. *m* final becomes *n*; *un* 71, 72 <HOMO, *non* 73 <NOMEN which rhyme with *parlon* (pres. 4) 70.

19. *s*: *z*, and the two letters are confused by the scribe. *confors* 369: *cors* (CORPUS): *fors*: *mors*; *confors* 557: *mors*: *gros*: *cors*; *esbaïs* 749: *sachis*: *fis* (FIDUS): *tramis*: *amis*: *devis*, etc. Note in addition strophes xcvi, ccxxiii, etc. This is true in general in France in the second half of the 13th century. Cf. Schwan-Behrens, § 279.

Note strophe ccxxii, *iglise*: *Adeyse*: *devise*: *Vangadice*. The surd pronunciation of intervocalic *s* is found in Franche-Comté¹⁰ and in Lorraine.¹¹ This may help to explain the rhyme.

s of *-ons* is silent. Strophe xviii, *parlon*: *un*: *non*.

s before *t* not pronounced. Strophe lv, *fust*: *porvut*: *reçut*: *conut*; li, *amet*: *trespasset*: *trovet*: *apelezt*; lxxxvi, *venquit*: *guerpit*: *rumpit*: *servit*: *prist*; etc.

Morphology

20. The case distinction of nouns is carefully observed. No irregularity of declension occurs in the 176 examples of nouns in the rhyme.

⁹ Corssen, *Lautehre der Altfranzösischen Übersetzung der Predigten Gregors über Ezechiel* (Bonn, 1883), p. 26, § a79. See also *Li Dialogue Gregoire le Pape* (Halle, 1876), 68.

¹⁰ Philippon, *Les Parlers de la Comté de Bourgogne*, R. 43, p. 549, § 53.

¹¹ Bonnardot, *Dialogus animae conquerentis et rationis conso-lantis—Traduction en dialecte lorrain du XIIIe siècle*. R. 5, p. 326.

s in the nom. sing. attested by *parenriages* 64, *lignages* 65, *Fortunez* 325, *confors* 369, 557, *amis*, 465.

Nom. plural is without an *s*; *venqueor* 2, *jangleor* 3.

Only one example of masc. nom. sing. without *s*; *un* (HOMO) 71, 72, *on* 917.

The following proper names have *-on* in the acc. sing.; *Odon* 861, *Pierron* 862.

Note the following feminines ending in *s(z)* in the nom. sing.; *veritez* 138, 270, 384, etc. and *sanitez* 521.

21. The case distinction of the adjectives and participles is retained strictly, the sole exception being *trenchie* 634 which should agree with *rains*. Elsewhere the part. agrees with the direct object. *laissie* 149, *recouvrez* 488, *liez* 532, etc.

Part. after *être* and pred. adj. keep the nom. form. *sages* 62, *apelez* 92, *prophéciez* 98, etc.

bon 920 may be neuter. See Foulet, *Petite Syntaxe de l'ancien français* (Paris: Champion, 1919), p.85, § 116.

Adj. derived from 3rd declension adj. in Latin usually have no *e* in the fem. There is only one example in the rhyme; *grant* 771. Many fem. forms not in the rhyme are assured by the verse; *granz* nom. sing. 8, 788, acc. plu. 327, *grant* acc. sing. 169, 183, etc.; *tels* nom. sing. 80, *tel* acc. sing. 744, 749, etc.; *tels* plu. 77. Note the following fem. forms; nom. sing. *quels* 17, *laquele* 254; acc. sing. *quel* 110, *laquel* 361, 850, *laquele* 973, 1040.

22. There is no case of the tonic poss. pro. in rhyme. The verse however assures the regular long atonic forms *vostre* 91, 93 and *nostre* 83, 711, 721, etc., rather than the contracted forms found in some dialects,

notably Walloon and Picard. See Schwan-Behrens, § 329 R.

23. Pres. ind. 1 of 1st conj. is without *-e*; *devis* 155, 464, 754; with *-e*; *devise* 969. In the case of *redote* 341 which is not in the rhyme, the *-e* is assured by the verse.

The pres. ind. 3 of 1st conj. ends in *-e*; *s'estudie* 8, *entroblië* 150, *guie* 667, *bee* 868, etc.

There is one example of *-on* 4 in rhyme; *parlon* 70: *non*. Examples of *-ons* in strophes iii, xiii, lxxiv.

Pres. ind. 5 *-ez*; *esjoïssez* 90; *portez* 91; *oez* 105, *oiez* 387, 534, etc.

24. Impf. ind. 3 ends in *-oit*; strophes xix, xxii, xxx, etc.

Impf. ind. 6 ends in *-oient*; strophes xliii, cli, etc. *poient* (strophe ccxxxiii) is probably a mistake of the scribe for *pooient*, although the impf. 6 ending *-ient* is found in *aviënt* 928.¹²

25. Perf. ind. 3 of 1st conj. is *-et*; see strophes xxxv, xlvii, li, lii, etc. This is the regular Franco-Provençal ending of the 1st conj.¹³ One example of *-a*; *chantä* 691. Three examples of *-it*; *montit* 672; *demorist* 787; *aportit* 1055. The *-i* endings for the first conjugation are found in Western Burgundian at the end of the 13th century,¹⁴ in *Girart de Rossillon de Mignard*,¹⁵ and in the ms. *Bourguignon*.¹⁶ Cf. also *trovit*, *aportirent*, *Floovant*, vss. 6, 1228. No examples in *Ysopet* and *Végèce*.

¹² Breuer, *op. cit.*, p. 8, § 14^a.

¹³ See Philippon, *Morphologie du dialecte lyonnais au XIIIe et XIVe siècles*, R. 30, p. 239, and De Vaux, *La Langue vulgaire du Dauphiné septentrional* (Paris, 1892) p. 391, § 246.

¹⁴ Philippon, *op. cit.* (*la Bourgogne occidentale*), R. 41, p. 594.

¹⁵ Breuer, *op. cit.*, p. 6, § 10^a.

¹⁶ P. Meyer, *Notice sur un ms. bourguignon (musée Britannique addit. 15606) suivie de pièces inédites*, R. 6, p. 46.

Pf. ind. 3 in *-et* for other than 1st conj.; *rendet* 244, 509, 686, 1051; *respondet* 340; *descendet* 791; *atendet* 883; *taiset* 893; *batet* 985.

In the strong pf. in *-it*, *-ist*, the *s* is silent. Strophes lxxiii, lxxxvi, clxxxiii, etc.

Pf. ind. 6 of *-er* and *-ier* verbs is *-erent*; see strophes xxxvi, xxxix, xl, etc. See § 2. In the *Légende de Girart de Roussillon*, pub. by Paul Meyer, R. 7, *-erent* and *-ierent* stand side by side. Philippon,¹⁷ in his review of the *Dictionnaire étymologique du patois lyonnais*, by N. du Puitspelu, notes that the sing. endings *-et* and *-iet* are used without any distinction in Old Lyonnais for both *-ier* and *-ar* verbs.

Pf. ind. 6 of other conj. is sometimes *-erent*; *souffrerent* 169; *visquerent* 170; *entanderent* 796, 956; *tolerent* 903; *isserent* 965. This phenomenon is also noted by Breuer¹⁸ in *Girart de Rossillon*.

26. Future 1 *-ai*; strophes xxvii, xxviii.

Future 2 *-as*; strophes clxxxii, clxxxix.

Future 3 *-a*; strophe xxi, and vss. 693, 694.

Future 5 *-ez*; *orrez* 328. The endings *-eiz* and *-oiz* are found often throughout the South and Southeast. Cf. Philippon, *op. cit.* (*la Bourgogne occidentale*), R. 41, p. 594; Wendelborn, *Végèce-Versification*, p. 43, § 127; Foerster, *Lyoner Ysopet*, p. xli, § 127, and *Floovant*, vss. 1071, 1077, 1343, 1828.

Future 6 *-ont*; strophe cxlv.

That the *-e* of the fut. is not suppressed is assured by the verse; *porterai* 80; *portera* 85; *lornerai* 106, etc.

27. Condl. 3 is *-oit*; *porroit* 299; *faroit* 361; *metroit* 396; *habiteroit* 397, etc.

¹⁷ R. 20, p. 312.

¹⁸ *Op. cit.*, p. 41, § 126.

Condl. 6 ends in *-oient*; *vindroient* 648.

Note condl. 1 *diroie* 162 (not in rhyme).

28. Pres. subj. 3 of 1st conj. without *-e* assured by the verse; *otroit* 55, 57.

29. Impf. subj. 1 in *-isse*; *dississe* 699: *entendisse*: *escrississe*: *mentisse*.

Impf. subj. 3 of 1st conj. is *-asse*; strophes cxxxii, cxxxix. *-sse* for *-st* is found in *Joufrois*; *feïsse* 778, *meïsse* 779, *abatisse* 1261, *puïsse* 1375, *fusse* 1442, etc.¹⁹

Impf. subj. 6 accented ending; *feïssant* 841: *tant*; *tranchessant* 290: *feïssant* 291: *Persant*. The accented ending is rather general in the South and Southeast. Philippon cites several examples from the documents of Burgundy, as *dehussant*, *meïssiant*, *missiant*, *retornessont*, and calls attention to *perdesant*, *valesant* in *Floovant* vss. 152, 164.²⁰ Zacher notes the accented *-ant* ending of the subj. in *Lyonnais*.²¹

Summary

In a poem of a thousand lines it is naturally difficult to determine the dialect, especially since the arrangement in strophes limits the number of different rhymes, and since many of the rhymes contain only regular French forms. The dialectal peculiarities point to the South and Southeast. The chief points to be noted are as follows:

(a) *a > e*, not *ei*. § 1.

(b) pal. + *a > e*, *ie*, *te*. *-iatum* and *-iata > te*, and *-iata also > ée*. §§ 1, 2.

¹⁹ Cf. also the review by Gaston Paris, R. 10 (1881), p. 414, of K. Hofmann and Franz Muncker, *Joufrois*, *Altfranzösisches Rittergedicht* (Halle, 1880).

²⁰ *Op. cit.* (*la Bourgogne occidentale*), R. 41, p. 596.

²¹ *Beiträge zum Lyoner Dialekt* (Bonn, 1884), p. 55, no. 4.

- (c) *-aticum* > *age*. § 3.
- (d) *-en* + cons.: *-an* + cons. § 5.
- (e) No example of *a* + parasitic *i*. § 7.
- (f) *e* > *e*, as well as *ie*. § 8.
- (g) *e* + pal. > *i*. § 9.
- (h) *e* + *n* > *in*. § 10.
- (i) *on* > *un*. § 13.
- (j) *u*: *ui*. § 15.
- (k) *s*: *z*. Not very important at this date (2nd half of the 13th cent.). § 19.
- (l) Impf. *-oit*, *-oient*. No example of- *eve*, *-ive*, nor *-ot*. § 24.
- (m) Pf. 3 *-et*. § 25.
- (n) Pf. 3, 1st conj. *-it*. § 25.
- (o) Pf. 6 *-erent*. No examples of *-arent*. § 25.
- (p) Impf. subj. 3 *-sse*. § 29.
- (q) Accented ending of impf. subj. 6. § 29.
- (r) German *w* never remains *w*.

Of these, (b) *-iata* > *-te*, (d), (f), (i), (j), (k), (q) are general characteristics of the South and Southeast. (c), (e) and (g) exclude the East. (d) excludes Picard. (l), (o), (r) exclude Picard, Walloon and Lorrain. There is an insufficient number of examples to be able to localize the dialect definitely, but (a), (b) pal. + *a* > *e*, (e), (h), (m), (n) and (p) point to the district around Charolles, in the southern part of the department of Saône-et-Loire, where the Franco-Provençal influence is rather marked.

Since the same scribe copied this manuscript and the short *Vie de saint Thibaut* published in the Appendix, it seems reasonable to suppose that any dialectal forms occurring in the body of this text and not appearing in the short manuscript may be at-

tributed to the author. The following cases may be noted as indicating the same general locality suggested above:

1. Impf. 6 *-ient*; *avient* 829. Ex. in doc. of Burgundy,²² *Girart de Rossillon*,²³ and *ms. Bourguignon*.²⁴

Impf. 6 *-int*; *portint* 327, *veint* (*voyaient*) 588, *estint* 834, *pesint* 1012, *janglint* 1018. No examples except in *Girart de Rossillon*,²⁵ which Breuer thinks originated near Semur.

2. There are several additional examples of impf. subj. 3 in *-sse* in the body of the text, thus serving to strengthen the single example in the rhyme. *travasse* 546, *alasse* 949, *fenisse* 384, *nasquisse* 69, *seüsse* 251, etc. The short manuscript has always *-ast*, *-ist*, *-it*.

3. The following forms for the impf. subj. 6 are noteworthy, although they do not afford definite proof, since there are no examples whatever of the impf. subj. 6 in the short MS; *vossissant* 156, *tranchesant* 290, *parlesant* 954, *saillessant* 428. *e* rather than *a* is the characteristic vowel of the impf. subj. of the 1st conj. in Burgundy and Franco-Provençal. See Philippon, *op. cit.* (*la Bourgogne occidentale*), R. 41, p. 595; *entresse*, *demandesse*, *troblesent*, etc. and *Girart de Rossillon*; *maingesse* 1247, *laissessent* 2396. *Floovant*²⁶ offers examples of accented ending. For other than 1st conj. note *Végèce*; *despandessent*: *achelessent* 3387.

²² R. 41, p. 592; R. 43, p. 550.

²³ Breuer, *op. cit.*, p. 8, § 14^a.

²⁴ R. 6, p. 44, § 15.

²⁵ Breuer, *op. cit.*, p. 9, § 14^b.

²⁶ *perdesant* 152, *valesant* 164. See note 20.

LANGUAGE OF THE COPYIST

Phonology

VOWELS.

a

Tonic *a* usually remains in common monosyllables, *car* 307; *ja* 328, 855, etc.—*a* > *ai* in *jai* 702; *çai* 641; *lai* 552, 822.

Note *onfles* 298 for *onflées*. See Godef. *Dict.*, *enfle*; Breuer, p. 41, § 121; *Ysopet*, p. xl, § 121; *Végèce*, p. 40, § 121. M. Paul Porteau, professor at the University of Lyons and Clermont-Ferrand, assures me that *enfle* is still commonly used in Lyonnais.

Pal. + *a* > *ie*. *trabuchier* 200; *veillier* 713.—*ir* reduced to *i*. *chives* 819; *premiement* 262.—*iee* > *ie*. *maignie* 238; *coignies* 291; *laissie* 633. *-ie* (part. ending) > *i* once. *essuiz* 308 (Francien *essu(i)ez* < EXSUCATUS). Since *-ie* > *ie* (pal. + *-atum*) in the rhyme (*espletie* 206, *plungie* 655, etc.), the same is probably true elsewhere in the text. *changies* 557; *blecie*, *trenchie* 706.—For words other than the participles, *chie* 55; *pechie* 424; *pitie* 569 are found in rhyme; therefore perhaps *pechies* 321, 324; *chies* 489; *chie* 829, *congie* 931.

a + *n*, *m*, written *ain* or *ein*. *soverains* 13; *certeinement* 171.—Reduced to *an* in *uitane* 519.

aliegre 435 < ALACREM. M. Brunot¹ in his chapter on dialects, mentions that free tonic *a* > *ie* in some parts of Burgundy.

a > *ai*.

-aticum > *-age* and *-aige*. *lignage* 83; *laboraige* 181; *messaige* 878; *visaige* 1019.

¹ *Histoire de la Langue française*, etc. (Paris: A. Colin, 1905-1911), I, p. 316.

Before *ch* and *g*, tonic and pretonic. *saiche* 97; *saige* 124, 617; *saiges* 620; *saichoiz* 65; *saichis* 157, but *sage* 58.

Note *ai* before *s*, *ss*, *z*. *braiz* 103, 524, etc.; *paisserent* 167. *ais* 260 (*i* probably due to influence of *AXEM*).

Note *quant* (<QUANTI) and *queint* 629 in the same line.

Parasitic *i* sometimes added to *a*. In addition to monosyllables already noted, *porterai* 80 (fut. 3); *vait* 283 (*va*).—Also inverse tendency to reduce *ai* to *a*. *je sa* 343; *mas* 18, 29, etc.; in pretonic syllable, *amée* 34; *naschance* 69; *fasoit* 130, etc.; *faroit* 361.

-*abolum*, -*abilem* > -*able* and -*able*. *diauble* 189; *diabiles* 197, etc.

-*alem* > *al* in *feial* 899 (V. Lat. *FIDALEM*); *feiaus* 912; *feiaument* 51.

AQUA > *aigue* always, 223, 224, 301, etc.

Pretonic *a* in initial syllable sometimes becomes *e*. *recontel* 577; *meneres* 658; *berat* 302; *senez* 609; *senement* 630; *peor* 1020.

Pretonic free *a* after initial palatal > *a* sometimes, *chanu* 451, and *i* often. *chivalerie* 100, 148; *chivalier* 142, etc.; *chimin* 311; *chiverent* 798. See Philipon, *Phonétique Lyonnaise au XIVe siècle*, R. 13, p. 549, A, I.

a + nasal + pal. > *ain* or *ein*. *sainte* 26; *seinz* 27; etc. Reduced to *en* in *sen* 54, 58, 94, etc. (<SANCTUM).

-*arium*, -*aria* > -*er* and -*ere*, as well as -*ier* and -*aire*. *pasquer* 694; *ligere* 307; *meneres* 658; *premerement* 222, 338.

Note *guiardon* 252, 332 for *guerredon* (WIDARLON + DONUM). Infl. of Prov. *guierdó*?

ē

Tonic free ē becomes usually *ie* as in French, but sometimes *e*. *cel* 756; *Pere* (<PETRUM) 139; *fevre* 334, 343.

ē + *n, m* usually becomes *-ien*. *biens* 721; *rien* 161, but *ren* 483.

Tendency to change *ie* (<ē) to *i* under varying conditions. *liues* (= *lieues*) 456; *villes* (= *vieilles*) 454. Philipon² cites *villes* in a document of Charollais. *vinent* (= *viennent*) 451; *covindra* 47; *vindras* 778; *ligere* 307; *alijoient* 320; *iglise* 33, 217, etc.; *nigun(s)* 23, 48, etc.; *igues* 254.

ē checked sometimes becomes *ie*. *siers* 330; *sierve* 889; *requiere* 1047.

ē, tonic and pretonic, often becomes *a*. *Vianne* 74, 95; *harmitains* 126; *praacheors* 36; *raomplis* 880; *avesque* 66, etc.

-ellum, -ella > *-el, -ele*. *pucele* 586; *bel* 920; *chatel* 474, etc., but *-els* > *-aus, -iaus*. *chataus* 450; *chatiaus* 114, 487. Also MELIUS > *miaus* 12, 107, etc.

ē + *pal.* > *i*. *sire* 70, 194; *lit* 249; *liz* 253; *piz* 985. *reigne* (<REGNUM) 46, 133, 168, 659, is a semi-learned form.

ē

Tonic free ē + *n* > *ein*. *pleins* 66; *meins* 617. Rhymes with *ain* from *-anum*. *sein*: *certain* 679, 682. —ē + *n* > also *oin*. *poines* 47, 841; *Roins* 147; *moins* 718.—Inversely *jainz* 409 for *joinz* (<JUNCTUS).

Note *avier* (*avie* 153, *aviet* 962) instead of *avoier* (Lat. *vĪARE*). *Girart de Rossillon* has *avie* 4746, 6706.

Checked ē sometimes becomes *oi*. *soiches* 503; *blois-soit* 438; *voirs* (<VERSUS) 692.

² *Op. cit.* (*La Bourgogne occidentale*), R. 41, p. 579, § 18.

Checked $\epsilon > i$ in *silve* 634 (SILVA).

ϵ + checked $n > \bar{a}$, written *an* or *en*. *comance* 25, *famme* 87; *anvironez* 37. This also develops to *om* and *um*. *raumplit* 576; *raumpli* 834; *raomplis* 880; *onfles* 298; *dontresque* 1044.

Pretonic *e* becomes *o* in *osseierent* 707; *rejoit* 541.

The different forms of ILLE develop an *a* and even *o*. *al* 110, 339, etc.; *çal* 213, 255; *iceal* 214; *ale* 368, 374, 382, 992; *ole* 981; *çaus* 681, 164, etc.; *içaus* 1053; *aus* 146, 161, etc.

Pretonic ϵ + pal. $> oi$ and *e*. *poisson* 15; *Petevins* 904; *vesinetés* 213, 475 (V. Lat. VECINITATEM).

$i + l + i > eil$. *conseil* 572, etc.

$> oil$. *consoil* 140, etc.; *mervuille* 788; *esvoil* 958; *consoillast* 712.

$> el$. *merveusement* 415.

i

Several examples of differentiation, as *fenies* 186; *fenisse* 384; etc.

Other cases of pretonic *e* for *i*. *ausement* 224, 494, etc.; *aussement* 448; *estoire* 596, 678; *pavement* 812 (PAVIMENTUM).

Note *ein* written for *in* in the pf. of *venir*, etc. *teint* 247; *coveint* 301; *veint* 263, 373, 1050; *aveint* 293, 503.

ø

Tonic free $\varphi > ue$. *puet* 48, 755; *cuer* 125.—Simplified to *e* in *avec* 146.—Note *aviau* 15, 153, 367, etc. for *avec*. This is partially explained by Schwan-Behrens.⁸ Just as *ou* ($< \bar{o}$), *ue* ($< o$) and *el* + cons. all become \bar{o} (mod. *eu*) in French, so in this dialect where *els* $> iaus$, *ue* of *avuec* changes to *-iau* after the *c* becomes silent.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, § 245.

In like manner *vuelt* (<VOLET)>*viaut* 45, 660, etc., instead of *veut*; *VOLSIT>*viaust* 472, etc.; *viautrent* 964.

Tonic free *q+u>u* in *put* (<POTUIT)> 400, 691; *puple* 115, 433, 811; *puble* 993; *puples* 436, etc.; *avugles* 581, etc.; *pupliez* 115.—>*o* in *pot*.—>*eu* in *leu* 107, 167, etc.; *leus* 486.—>*ue* in *lue* 6, 410, 679, 694; *lues* 115, 675, etc.

Tonic free *q* before a nasal in HOMO>*on* 97, 129, etc.; *un* 220, 586, etc.; *an* 248.

DOMINA>*donne* 76; *dame* 523.

q+ch>oich. *broiches* 833 (BROCCA).

*BOTINA>*boine* 120, 619. Regularly *BOTINA>*bodne*>*bonne* by assimilation; modern French *borne*. See Glossary.

q+i>ui. *nuit* 733, 864; *vuil* (VOLIO) 54, 626, etc.

Pretonic *q* remains. *ovrer* 29; *novele* 101; *honor* 93, etc.—Weakened to *e*. *fessor* 790; *fessorer* 746, 773; *fessoroient* 843; *enor* 26, 53; but *fossereras* 777.—>*u*. *pruchains* 117; *apruchet* 822, 886; *apuee* 809; *apuoit* 810.—>*ui*. *apuiés* 37; *apuiement* 41; *apuiant* 479; *puichance* 1047.

MONACHUM>*moignes* 411, 714. Breuer, p. 28, § 70b. Schwan-Behrens, § 148, 2 R.

q

Tonic free *q* may be written *eu*, *ou* or *o*. *preuz* 501; *precieus* 552; *prou* 7; *glorious* 235, etc.; *precios* 680; *labor* 40, etc. It becomes *e* in *jene* 451 (JUVENEM).

q+ch>oich. *boiche* 392, 801, etc.; *moiche* 124, but *rusche* 124.

Pretonic *q+ch>ui* or *u*. *conuichance* 61, 68; *conuissoient* 1003; *conuchance* 109.

Parasitic *i* after *o* in *custoide* 704 (Fr. *custode*, learned form).

oi > *o* in *fessor* 790 (FOSSORIUM).

q + *n*, free or checked > *un*, *um* often. *barun* 537; *munde* 75; *sun* 544; etc.

q + *n* pretonic sometimes > *en*. NON > *nen* 299, 379, etc.; *volenté* 215, etc.

q + *n* + *pal.* > once *ain*. JUNCTUS > *jainz* 409. Cf. Breuer, p. 15, § 33.

u

u sometimes becomes *ui*. *fui* (pf. 3) 71, 101; *fuit* 463; *requit* 481; *conuit* 407.

An older *ui* reduced to *u* in *plusors* 533.

CONSONANTS.

Final consonants are usually silent.—Suppressed in writing. *derechie* 761, etc.; *dun* 318, etc.; *i* for *il*, 372, 379, etc.; *es* for *est* 479; *cham* 656; etc.—False cons. written instead of silent one. *derechiez* 816.—Unetymological cons. added. *quel* (= *que*) 401; *Persant* 292; *Andrer* 874; *iltel* (= *itel*) 352.

h often inserted at hiatus. *veherent* 710; *aherioit* 424; *ahornerent* 165; *ahorer* 713 but *aoroient* 1006.

i inserted at hiatus. *aloiera* 694 (LOCARE); *loia* 1024 (LAUDARE).

Pretonic vowel in hiatus sometimes suppressed and sometimes retained. *coneus* 104; *veue* 485; *au* 374, but *seüe* 166, etc.; *veoir* 207; *veüe* 481, 601; *seü* 845; etc.

Unetymological *h* prefixed. *harmitains* 126; *hiqui* 377; *hi* 422 (IBI); etc.

p, *b*, *f*, *v*

b is intercalated between *m* and *r*, *l*. *chambre* 133; *ensamble* 143; *emblet* 303; *membret* 350.

vj develops regularly in *ligere* 307; *alijoient* (AL-LEVIARE) 320, but *aliance* 550 for *alijance*. This may be the accidental omission of a letter on the part of the scribe.

d, t

greinor 980 <GRANDIOREM. Question of orthography only.

d usually intercalated between *n* and *r*. *espondrai* 112; *ceindre* 152; *freindre* 530; *vendres* 425; but *tanrement* 939.

s

We know that *s* is silent before a consonant for (a) it is often omitted in writing, *naitra* 80, 92; *hatoit* 282; *yle* 137; *paques* 519, etc. and (b) an unetymological *s* is often inserted before a consonant, especially before *t*. *list* 276, 284; *croslot* 278; *crosla* 415; *atost* 833, etc.—*termoin* 315 for *tesmoin*.

Metathesis. *apresment* 706 for *asprement*.

s before consonant frequently maintained in spelling. *pasque* 153; *evesques* 230; *alast* 279; etc.

z (*ts*) reduced to *s*. *z* and *s* interchangeable in writing. *apelez* 84; *amés* 85; *hons* 627; *honz* 620; *viaux* 103; *miaux* 43; etc.

aussement 448, also *ausement* 494 and *auximent* 1040.

c, g

civres 178 for *chievres* (<CAPRA).

naschance 69, *puichance* 1047.

qu

aigue 223, 224, etc.—*igues* 254 (AEQUALIS).—*segoit* 121 (SEQUERE), but *parsuïr* 792. See Schwan-Behrens, § 155 R.

Regular development of *qu* > *u* in *liues* (*lieues*) 456 and *qu* > *k* (written *qu*) after cons. in *pasquer* (PASCARIUM) 694; *pasque* 153.

r

r offers no special peculiarities. There are some examples of metathesis and the usual cases of dissimilation. *descruvit* 953 for *descuvrit*; *titre* (TITULUM) 973; *autel* (ALTAREM) 1049; *acriblez* (A CRIBRARE) 1030; etc.

l

In general *l* before a cons. becomes *u* as in French, but the accompanying vowels differ from the French, as has already been pointed out. Note however *saver* 546; *ciels* 133, 640; *nuls* 390.

d is intercalated between *l* and *r* as in French. *vodroit* 418, etc.; *voudra* 46; *faudra* 693; etc.

m, n

In *tanrement* 939, *d* is not intercalated between *n* and *r*. Elsewhere the French forms are found. *espondrai* 112; *freindre* 530; etc.

n inserted before *s* and before guttural. *ansi* 282; *anqui* 972.

m often used for *n* at end of word. *bastum* 479; *cham* (= *chant*) 656; *em* 434; etc.

n not palatalized in *acompenet* 142; *rossinol* 657.

Intervocalic *n* palatalized. *maignie* 238; *moignes* 138; *pignacle* 201.

n > *r*. *jovre* (JUVENEM) 448; *jovrece* 120; *ordres* (ORDINEM) 228.

n'm > *rm* in *arme* (= âme) 423, 511, 1010.

w

w always > *gu* or *g*, never remains *w*. *guarentie* 22; *garantie* 87; *Gautier* 142; *gardoit* 599.

Morphology and Syntax

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

The type *murs*, *mur*, *mur*, *murs* is in general retained.

An analogical *s* is sometimes added to the nom. sing. of the type *om*, *ome*, *ome*, *omes*. *sires* 394, 684, etc.; *prodonz* 136; *honz* 199, 271, etc.; *compeinz* 203, 243, 263; *prestres* 228; *autres* 494, 584, 612.

Note the following nom. sing. fem. in *s*. *flors* 63; *veritez* 138, 913, etc., *verités* 384, 412; *amors* 364; *inditions* 442; *cités* 498; *peors* 766; *volontés* 892; *devotions* 991; *translations* 1058.

The adjective of the type *grant*, *grant*, *granz*, *granz*, in the fem. does not usually take the analogical *e*. But *laquele* 254, 973, 1040.

Comparative without *plus*. *greinor* 980; *meillor* 710.

There are many examples (not in the rhyme) indicating the breaking down of the declensions, such as:

1. Nom. sing. for acc. sing. *amors* 35, 580; *fiens* 178; *liz* 253; *filz* 354; *seinz* 437, 485, etc.; *cors seinz* 580, 604, 609, etc.; *murs* 725; *Des* 1024; *veritez* 1039.

2. Acc. sing. for nom. sing. *fil* 92; *custoide* 704; *Tibaut* 281, 545, 820, etc.; *nigun* 843; *çal* 849.

3. Acc. sing. for acc. plu. *oroison* 186.

4. Acc. plu. for nom. plu. *regars espoentables* 1020.

5. Acc. plu. for acc. sing. *cels* 657.

6. Nom. plu. for acc. plu. *aucun* 951.

ARTICLE.

Nom. sing. mas. *li*; acc. *lo* and less often *lou*; *li* is found frequently for the nom. sing. fem.; 96, 124, 377,

415, etc. The article is sometimes omitted, due possibly to scribal error, *a miaus* 12; *a meins* 617; *de* for *do* 674, 771, etc., or to the exigencies of the versification, as before *compeignie* 151.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First and second persons, regular. Third person, nom. sing. mas. *il* (sometimes written *i*), *al*; fem. *ele*, *ale*.—Direct obj. of verb, mas. sing. *lou*, *lo*, *le* 49, 539, *lui* 461; fem. sing. *la*.—Indirect object, mas. sing. *li*, *lui*; fem. *li*.—Stressed forms, mas. *lui*, *li*; fem. *li* and *lié* 527; mas. plu. *aus*.

The meter seems to indicate that our poet elided the indirect object *li*. See vss. 762, 802, 1022.

When the direct and indirect object are both of the 3rd person, the direct may be omitted. *li*=*le li* 770.

Likewise *i* is sometimes omitted after *qui*: *qui* [*i*] *estoient* 576; *qui* [*i*] *estoit* 1024, although these could be written *qu'i*.

Note the rather infrequent use of *en* and *i* together. *Il en i ala tristes* 556.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Unstressed forms.

First per. nom. plu. mas. *mes* instead of *mi*.—Second per. acc. sing. mas. *ton*, *tun*.—Third per. acc. sing. mas. *son*, *sun*; nom. plu. *si*. *lors* as well as *lor* in acc. sing. mas., nom. sing. fem., nom. and acc. plu. fem.

Stressed forms.

Acc. sing. *lo suin*; nom. plu. *li sien*; acc. plu. *les sienz*, *les siens*; fem. acc. sing. *la soe*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Some variations in orthography in pronoun (*i*)*cest*. Nom. sing. mas. *ciz*, *ci*, *iciz*; acc. sing. mas. *celui* as well as *cestui* and *cest*. Fem. plu. *cetes*. The other forms are as usual.

Cel. Nom. sing. mas. *cils*, *cil*, *çal*, *ıçaus*; acc. sing. mas. *celui*, *cel*, *çal*, *icel*, *iceal*; nom. plu. mas. *cil*, *çaus*; acc. plu. mas. *cels*, *çaus*, *ceaus*. Fem. sing. *cele*.

The following neuter forms are found; *ice*, *ıço*, *ce*, *ci* 113, 592, perhaps *ici* 113, and *o* (HOC) 394, 416, etc.

Note the rather common use of *ces* 176, *cele* 296 for the definite article.⁴

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Several cases of the omission of the antecedent; *que* = *ce que* 158, 323, etc.; *qui* = *celui qui* 172, 358, 661; *qui* (anyone who) 870; *qui* (if anyone) 442.

Qui for *que* 964.

Que is used once as the subject, fem. sing.; vs. 323.

After a preposition, *cui* 602 refers to a thing;⁵ *quoi* 70, 92 refers to a person.⁶

VERBS.

s has not been added to the pres. indic. 1. *je di* 91; *croi* 291, 379. *redote* (pres. indic 1) ends in *e* which however has not been added to the pres. subj. 3. *otroit* 55.

-ons, 1st per. plu., not *-on* and *-un* as in the rhyme.

-ien is found once in the pres. subj. 4; *puissien* 659.

⁴ W. Meyer-Lübke, *Grammaire des Langues Romanes* (New York: G. E. Stechert & Co., 1923), III, § 141.

⁵ Foulet, *op. cit.*, p. 129, § 185.

⁶ Meyer-Lübke, *op. cit.*, III, § 614.

The 2nd per. plu. ending is usually *-és, -ez* 19, 38, etc., but *-ois, -oiz* is found in the fut. of *oïr*, 77, 399, 302, and also in the imperative of *savoir* 65, 356, 577, 902. Note *-is* in *sachis* 750, *seïs* (= *soyez*) 679.

Impf. 3 has *-oit* 191, etc.—Impf. 6 *-oient* usually, 16, 246, etc., also *-int* 327, 588, 834, 1012, 1018.

Condl. 1 *-oie* 162.—concl. 3 *-oit* 231, 418, 938.

Pf. 3, 1st conj. regularly has *-a* 14, 284, etc.; sometimes *-et* as in the rhyme, 366, 382, 862. There is only one example of *-a* in the rhyme, 691.—Pf. 6, 1st conj. *-erent* 189, etc.

Pres. subj. 3 has *-oit* 870, 872.

Impf. subj. 3, about equally divided between the *-sse* ending 69, 193, 251, etc. and the form in *-st* 126, 240, 543, etc.—Impf. subj. 6 in *-ant*, stressed termination, 156, 428, 837, 845, 954.

For forms of special verbs, see Glossary.

Participles and pred. adj. usually agree as in modern French. Exception: *trenchie* 634 (rhyme).—Note *voirs* (VERUS) 523, 416 where one might expect a neuter form.—*recovez* 488 and *recovee* 604 agree with a following noun.

CONJUNCTIONS.

quar = que 72.

que = car 51, 228, 618, 686.

If is written *si* and *se*. *si* 9, 198, 347, etc.; *se* 12, 209, 730.

Note ⁷ *et* 854 introducing the principal clause.

⁷ For discussion of this usage, see Foulet, *op. cit.*, p. 224, § 335; Tobler, *Vermischte Beiträge zur Französischen Grammatik*, II, 54; *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, II, 142; Foerster, *Li Chevaliers as deus Espees*, note to l. 27; Friedwagner, *La Vengeance Raguidel*, note to l. 1282.

PREPOSITIONS.

Constant confusion of *por* and *par*: 236, 249, 338, 365, 378, 847, 1002, etc.

Word order.

The following are some of the more striking examples of the dislocated sentence structure found in this poem: 166, 326, 344, 423, 574-575, 610, 682, 771, 957-958.

Conclusions

Most of the linguistic peculiarities noted in the summary of the language of the author occur also in the body of the poem. Items (*d*), confusion of *an* and *en*, (*l*), absence of impf. endings in *-eve*, *-ive*, *-ot*, (*o*), absence of pf. ending in *-arent* and (*r*), no examples of German *w*, still exclude the Northeast (Picard, Walloon, and Lorrain). However the East is no longer excluded since in the text we find examples of *-aige* for *-age*, *-auble* for *-able* and many examples of parasitic *i* added to *-a*, *-o*, and *-u*.

In addition to these Eastern traits and those mentioned under Language of the Author the following may also be noted:

e tonic and pretonic > *a*.

e+*n* > *-oin*.

-eil > *-oil*.

nr for *ndr*, once.

2nd per. plu. *-ois*, *-oiz*.

Pres. subj. *-oit*.

Since the special forms most characteristic of the South and Lyonnais ⁸ do not occur in the short *Vie de*

⁸ See Language of the Author, Summary.

saint Thibaut written by the same scribe, it seems that the copyist probably was a native of a region somewhat north and east of the home of the author of the longer poem.

VERSIFICATION

This poem of 1058 lines is written in alexandrines with monorhymed strophes of from four to seven lines, those of four lines predominating.

The rhyme is very much restricted. The same rhyme often occurs in consecutive strophes, and frequently is merely the repetition of a verb ending. Of the 242 strophes, 52 end in *-oit*, 25 in the pf. 3 *-et*, and 17 in the pf. 5 *-erent*. There are very few rich rhymes.

i before another vowel sometimes has syllabic value and sometimes is a semi-vowel. Note also the rhyme in strophe XXV, where *-iez* of *propheciez* counts as two syllables, and *-iez* of *annonciez* and *desclariez* counts as one syllable. Mute *e*'s before other vowels are frequently counted. See vss. 12, 40, 94, 95, etc. On the other hand the meter shows that mute *e* was elided in vss. 82, 86, 91, 167, 171, 357, 364, 563, 743, 762, 802, but not indicated in the writing. In those lines I have used the apostrophe to show the elision. Minor corrections in vss. 87, 294, 295, 364, 392, 488, 646, 875, 948, 1043 were made primarily for the sense but have served also to rectify the versification. There still remain certain lines which are incorrect. Vss. 46, 438 and 707 have only five syllables in the second hemistich unless the mute *e* at the feminine caesura is counted as part of the second half of the line. The other verses are 520, 989, 1009 with 7 syllables in 1st

hemistich; 509 with 8 syllables in the 1st hemistich, and 467, 803, 1004 with 7 syllables in the 2nd hemistich. Verse 803 could be corrected by writing *qu'adés* instead of *qui adés*. In that case I should write *qu'i* instead of *qui* in vss. 576 and 1024. In vs. 1004 the regular French form *merveilloient* might be written for *mereveilloient*.

Often there is no pause after the sixth syllable and there are some cases of enjambement. Examples of weakened caesura, occur in vss. 301, 357, 382, 386, 524, 596, 604, 840, 869, 884, etc.; of enjambement in vss. 432, 500, 574, 589, 664, 672, 704, etc.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TEXT

In constituting this text, I have endeavored to tamper with the manuscript as little as possible. Therefore only the most obvious mistakes have been corrected. The various abbreviations have been resolved in the usual way.

Since the French word from *multum* is always abbreviated, I have decided arbitrarily to write *mout* as being most in keeping with the language of the poem.

Por and *par* are constantly confused by the scribe even when they are not abbreviated. Since this confusion seems to be a dialectal peculiarity, I have in every case resolved the abbreviation *p* by *par*, even when the sense demands *por*.

The tilde is not often omitted; therefore I have ventured to add an *n* when it seems necessary.

No changes have been made in the declension, with the exception of *miracle* vs. 1043.

Sometimes when the meter shows that the poet did

not pronounce the mute *e*, I have indicated the elision by the use of the apostrophe.

A few very obvious mistakes on the part of the scribe have been corrected, and some obscure passages have been explained by the use of the Latin *vita*, as vss. 137, 294, 646.

In general the division into strophes is according to the ancient paragraph marks in the margin of the manuscript. The more modern marks indicate one strophe for vss. 893-902, and for 927-936. I have divided each of these passages into two strophes, according to the system indicated by the older marks in the earlier lines of the poem.

All changes in the text are indicated in the foot notes.

LA
VIE DE SAINT THIBAUT.

INCIPIT PROLOGUS DE VITA BEATI
THEOBALDI CONFESSORIS

I

Les seignors ancians qui ont batailleor
Çai en arriers esté et de genz venqueor,
Et les nons des poetes qui furent jangleor,
Oons tan qu'as estoiles eslever hui tot jor;

II

5 Et cil qui orandroit sont en presente vie
Lisent en lue d'ystoire iceste trupherie
Ou n'a honor ni prou ni de bien maalie;
Granz partie des genz a ice s'estudie.

III

Si les los des faus Des si aornés trouvons
10 O de lors chevaliers, com ci nos devisons,
Les dons que Des as siens done que ne contons,
Se il lo nos otroie, a miaus que nos poons?

IV

Li saverres do monde, li peres souverains,
Cil qui .v. mile homes saola de .v. pains
15 Aviau les .ij. poissons,¹ dit, toz en sui certains,
A ceaus qui toi ² voloient establir de lor mains:

¹ Evangelium secundum Joannem VI.

² *toi*. Apparently God becomes so present to the author that he unconsciously uses the second person.

10 chevaliers co ci.

V

«Ovrez ³ non pas viande, li quels soit trepassable,
 «Mas cele qui sera toz jors mais pordurable,
 «Si quite volés estre de la main au diable.»
 20 Iço commande Des; no tenez mie a fable.

VI

«Mes peres, ço dit Des, ne refine d'ovrer,
 «Ni senz sa guarentie, qui mout fait a doter,
 «Ne laisse nîgun ordre, que qu'il soit, trespasser.»
 Por ço se doit chacuns de bien fere pener.

VII

25 Jhesu es patriarches, es prophetes comance
 L'enor de sainte yglise, ço creons senz dotance,
 Et per les seinz apostres i met ferme creance,
 Per les martirs, corones, per virges, aornance.

VIII

Jhesu d'ovrer ne cesse mas mout est s'ovre bone:
 30 Il revist sainte yglise de lis ⁴ quant pais li done;
 Quant il li soffre guerre, de roses l'environe.
 Ce fait il qui les siens em paradis corone.

IX

«Dé,» ce dist sainte iglise, n'est pas
 chose celee, [fol. 69]
 Qui est a Dé espose ⁵ et de lui mout amee,
 35 Qui est dedanz lo cors de darz d'amors nafree,
 As seinz praacheors, bien est chose provee,

³ Evangelium secundum Joannem VI. 27.

⁴ Operamini non cibum qui perit, sed qui permanet in vitam aeternam, quem Filius hominis dabit vobis."

⁴ Canticum Canticorum II.

⁵ Canticum Canticorum IV. 8, 9.

.17 Ovrez nos pas.

X

«De maus ⁶ m'anvirenez, apuiés moi de flor.
«Demandez vos por quoi? Quar je languis
d'amor.»

Por flor sunt entendu de bien comenceor,
40 Et por maus ferme ovre des parfaiz ⁷ par labor.

XI

Sainte yglise requier de flor apuiement
Quar cil qui bien comencent sunt foible dure-
mant;
Par ço ont miaus mestier de bon enseignement,
Quar en parler de Deu a grant confortement.

XII

45 De maus anvirenee viaut estre, senz mentir,
Quar qui voudra ou reigne des seinz parvenir,
Maus, poines, et engoisses li covindra soffrir;
Ne lo puet autrement nigungs honz deservir.

XIII

Si Des le nos otroie, disormais desclairons
50 Per quoi icest prologue ici retrait avons,
Feiaument, simplement, que nos ne corroçons.
Nul de vos janglerie dire ne vos volons.

XIV

A l'enor Jhesu Crist, lo fil sainte Marie,
Do baron sen Tibaut vos vuil conter la vie;
55 Deus m'otroit par sa grace que je la traie a chie,
Et ceaus qui l'entendront preigne a sa partie.
Que il lo nos otroit; chascuns amen en die.

EXPLICIT PROLOGUS

⁶ *maus*. Mistranslation of 'malis,' apples. See Cant. II. 5.
"Fulcite me floribus, stipate me malis: quia amore langueo."

⁷ It is interesting to note the symbol used by the poet in this passage. The "flowers" indicate the feeble beginning, whereas the *maus* indicate the fruition of our life, because we are perfected by the anguish and evils that we suffer. If the writer had correctly understood the Latin, his symbol, developed from "flowers" and "fruit," would not have been greatly changed.

INCIPIT VITA IPSIUS

XV

Mout fu sen Tibauz sages, point n'i avoit
 d'enfance,
 Et fu fiz, ço sachoiz, a bones genz de France;
 60 Arnous ot non ses peres, sa mere senz dotance
 Avoit par droit non Guille, ço sot sa conuichance.

XVI

A Provins fu norris ci seinz qui tant fu sages;
 Il fu come la flors qui naist es espinages; [fol. 70]
 Ne fu pas seulement nobles ses parentages,
 65 Einz fu clers et tres riches, ço saichoiz, ses
 lignages.

XVII

A Viene ot avesque, pleins fu de sapiance,
 Qui avoit non Tibauz, ço savons senz dotance,
 Qui ot de Jhesu Crist en soi tel conuichance
 Que einz que ciz nasquisse annunça sa naschance.

XVIII

70 Iciz sire d'avesques, de quoi nos vos parlon,⁸
 Fui oncles a la mere sa mere. Ço sot l'un
 Quar il out non Tibauz; Tibaut rapele l'un
 Cestui; par autre chose nen ot il Tibaut non.

XIX

Iciz sires d'avesques, qui de Vianne estoit,
 75 Come bone persone o monde se tenoit,
 Et quant il o la mere Donne Guille parloit,
 Meintes foiz tels paroles com vos orrois disoit.

⁸ The punctuation of strophe XVIII was suggested by Monsieur Joseph Bédier. *quar* = *que*. If one may do violence to Old French usage and make a *car* clause (*car* equaling *parce que*) precede the principal clause, the punctuation would be as follows:

"Iciz sire d'avesques, de quoi nos vos parlon,
 Fui oncles a la mere sa mere, ço sot l'un.
 Quar il out non Tibauz, Tibaut rapele l'un
 Cestui; par autre chose nen ot il Tibaut non."

XX

- «O planterose mere, dit il, esjoïs toi
«Et soies tote alegre; mout i a bien par quoi.
80 «De toi naitra tels mere qui porteraï en soi
«I. fil qui grant deserte aura ves Dé lo roi.

XXI

- «Li fiz qui de ta fille, dit l'avesques, naistra
«Trestot nostre lignage en sens sormontera;
«Devant Dé, devant genz, granz apelez sera;
85 «Mout ert amés li arbres qui tel fruit portera.»

XXII

A iceste parole que l'avesques disoit
Une povrete famme garantie portoit;
La mere Donne Guille grosse apercevoit;
D'amoroses paroles issi la confortoit.

XXIII

- 90 «Dame, disoit la famme, quar vos esjoïssez;
«Je di qu'en vostre ventre une fille portez
«De quoi naitra .i. fil qui granz ert apelez;
«A honor ert par lui toz vostre parentez.» [fol. 71]

XXIV

- Ce dit de sen Tibaut ençois que il nasquist
95 Li avesques de Vianne; de rien nen i mesprist.
Ausi li povre famme ço meïmes en dist
Que l'on saiche qu'il est membres de Jhesu Crist,

XXV

- Qui fu par les prophetes avant propheciez,
Aprés par lo seint ange as pators annonciez,
100 De la chivalerie de l'ost do ciel loez,
Qui fui par la novele estoile desclariez,

82 dit li avesques naistra.
87 famme grantie portoit.

86 que li avesques disoit.
91 di que en vostre.

XXVI

Et qui fu en après des trois rois aorez,
Es braiz sein Symeon qui viauz estoit portez,
Ou temple de seinte Anne coneus et avisez;
105 De celui est ciz seinz membres, que vos oez.

XXVII

A mon proposement disormais tornerai,
Lo leu ou il nasquist miaus vos desclarerai,
Des rois qui en son tens furent les nons dirai,
A ceaus qui ne sont né conuchance en lairai,

XXVIII

110 De quel genelogie al issit conterai,
Coment guerpit richece par adés escrirai,
Et coment prist povrece clerement espondrai;
Ici est ma pansee; ci m'estudierai.

XXIX

Provins est .i. chatiaus ou sein Tibauz fu nez;
115 Ce est lues qui de puple est mout bien pupliez;
.I. contes de Champaigne, Odes estoit clamez,
Estoit pruchains de lui qui mout fu renomez.

XXX

Ce fu au tens Henri qui rois de France estoit
Et de son fil Phelippe qui adonques vivoit.
120 Sein Thibauz qui la boine de jovrece tochoit,
La joie de cest monde po ni prou ne segoit.

XXXI

Lo coman Jhesu Crist quant oïr lo povoit
A grant humilité a ovre lo metoit; [fol. 72]
Si com li saige moiche sa rusche omple, omploit
125 Sein Thibauz son fin cuer des biens qu'il aprenoit.
111 adés escrivai. 124 Si co li.

XXXII

Que il fust harmitains avoit il grant talent.
Helyas fu premiers, ço trovons nos lisant,
Et sein Johanz Baptistes qui mout fu de grant
gent,
Et Paules et Antoinnes, ce set l'on voirement.

XXXIII

- 130 Lors teneve viande envie li fasoit,
L'aspreté de lors robes plus que rien desirroit,
Lo regart des seinz anges jor et nuit covoitait,
Ou reigne des seinz ciels chambre achater voloit.

XXXIV

- 135 Senz Tibauz, de ces choses et d'autres embrasez,
S'en est tot a celee a .i. hermite alez,
Qui mout estoit prodonz, Burcars fu apelez,
En .i. yle de Saine, ou Des estoit dotez.
Puis fu moignes a Sens, ço est la veritez,
Ou mostier de sein Pere qui fu jadis fundez.

XXXV

- 140 Consoil quist a l'ermite et cil lou conseillet;
Li ermites remest, senz Tibauz s'en alet.
Gautier .i. chivalier o soi acompenet;
Mout furent bon ensamble, li uns mout l'autre
amet.

XXXVI

- 145 Sen Tibauz et Gautiers issi s'acompeignerent;
Senz plus fere demore, sus lor chevaus monterent,
Lors escuiers senz plus avec aus en menerent,
A la cité de Roins droitement en alerent.

XXXVII

- Sen Tibauz chivaliers de la chivalerie
Jhesu au roi puissant a sa maison laissie;
137 *In the MS. line 138 precedes line 137.*

150 Son pere et sa mere, ses freres entrobie,
 Ses parenz, ses serjanz, et des genz compeignie;
 Comme s'il vosist ceindre de la chivalerie
 L'espee, a la pasque aviau Gautier s'avie. [fol. 73]

XXXVIII

A la cité de Roins, qui mout est seignoris,
 155 S'en sunt venu ensemble, si con je vos devis,
 Comme s'il vossissant parler a lor amis.
 Ne sot lor entendue fors que Des, ço saichis.

XXXIX

Oiez que firent puis et coment il ovrerent;
 Escuiers et chevaus a lor otel laisserent,
 160 Et de nuit tot a pié coiemment s'en alerent,
 Et nule rien qui soit fors que aus n'em porterent.

XL

Que vos diroie je? .II. pelerins troverent;
 De lors tres bones robes endui se despoillerent;
 A çaus .ii. pelerins maintenant les livrerent,
 165 Et de les lor povretes povrement s'ahornerent.

XLI

Senz seüe, nus piés, Des ou set, s'en alerent.
 A .i. leu qu'on apele Pitingo se paisserent
 Ou reigne d'Alemaigne ou lon tens demorerent;
 Iqui por l'amor Dé grant povreté soffrerent;
 170 A grant travail⁹ aquistrent lou peïn don il
 visquerent.

⁹ The manuscript of Ménard (Mabillon, p. 168, § 5) gives a longer account of the hardships of Thibaut and Gautier in Germany:

"Contigit autem, ut ad vineas herbis inutilibus et superfluis purgandas, cum sodali a patrefamilias conduceretur: qui in commissa sibi parte genibus debilitatis, dorso inclinato dolente, excruciatibus quoque nudis manibus in herbarum eradicatione, pedibus itidem nudis per sentes et silices excoariatis, cum jam

152 vosist ceidre de.

164 pelerins maintenant les.

167 leu que l'on apele.

XLII

Ço qu'on lit de Joseph,¹⁰ ço sai certainement,
Ou saume dou sautier, qui lo sens bien entent,
Pot l'un, de ces .ii., lire tot universelment;
Lors mains em plusors ovres servirent voirement.

XLIII

- 175 A ovres de vilains lor blanches mains metoient,
Les pierres par murs faire a ces maçons portoient,
Les herbes ou les fauz quant poinz estoit tren-
choient,
Lo fiens fors des estables a civeres portoient,
Si con sen Tibauz dit, ausi charbon façoient;
180 De cel petit argent lors vies sostenoient.

XLIV

De cetui laboraige que il tant comparerent,
De ço que a lors vies sostraitrent et colerent,

gravante opere deficere videretur, operariorum custos vir profana mentis accurrit, et nobilis juvenis deorsum et humeros, stimulo quem tenebat aculeato, sine misericordia caedere ac frequenter coepit pungere; et ita ad sociorum ordinem sine respiratione cogere. Quod videns Walterus collega ejus, vehementer ingemuit, et flebilibus vocibus custodem oravit, ut juveni parceret, non longo tempore operi assueto, de cujus parte quod deficeret, suo expleto ordine ipse perficeret. Impius autem nihilominus caedebat: alter enim alterius linguam non intelligebat. Et tamen si cor ejus pietas innata movisset, ex obortis ejus lacrymis compassionem habuisset. Vir autem mirae patientiae pro nomine Domini vulnera cum verberibus sustinens, opus debitum prout vires suppeditabant exercens, cum Psalmista dicere poterat: 'Posuisti tribulationes in dorso nostro, imposuisti homines super capita nostra.' Unde suis familiaribus referre solebat, quia in hac convalle lacrymarum, dum sic caedebatur, fructus dignos poenitentiae faciebat."

¹⁰ Ps. LXXX. 6, 7.

"Testimonium in Joseph posuit illud, cum exiret de terra Aegypti; linguam quam non noverat, audivit.

Divertit ab oneribus dorsum ejus; manus ejus in cophino servierunt."

171 Ço que on lit.

A grant poine, a po d'aise, po et po,
estrangerent [fol. 74]
Argent si qu'a sein Jaque en Galice en alerent;
185 A grant devocion lou seint leu viseterent.

XLV

Quant lors oroison orent fenies bel et bin,
Et fait lors offerendes come bon pelerin,
Et il s'en retornoient porpensant de lor fin,
.I. diauble troverent traversé ou chemin.

XLVI

190 Il avoit forme d'omme, lo cors ot grant et fier,
Ne sembloit pas si home con sembloit aversier;
Il entendoit en faire sein Thibaut trabuchier;
Iqui, se il peüsse, lou cuida perilier.

XLVII

Mes sire sein Tibauz onques ne s'esmaiet,
195 La croiz ou Des fu mis autement reclamet,
Et de la trinité autement se seignet;
A tant come fumee diables s'en alet.

XLVIII

Si au serjant de Dé trabuche porchaçoit
Diables, niguns honz mervelier ne se doit,
200 Quar Jhesu Crist meïmes trabuchier jus¹¹ cudoit
D'un pignacle dou temple quant il lon lui estoit.

XLIX

A Trive la cité est sein Tibauz venus
Et Gautiers ses compeinz nus pies et mal vestus.
Iqui trova son pere dont mout fu irascus;
205 Mas a jor de sa vie ne fu issi confus.

L

De Trives vint a Rome, tant a il espletie;
De veoir lou sepulcre do fi Deu ot envie,

¹¹ Temptation of Christ. Matt. IV. 5, 6; Luc. IV. 9-13.

Si s'en vient a Venice la cité seignorie
Comme se il vossit passer mer en galie.

LI

- 210 Sen Tibauz, que Jhesu li peres tant amet,
Les fins de Lonbardie après ço trespasset;
.I. leu qui mout li plot iqui endroit trovet;
Vesinetés çal leu Salanique apelezt. [fol. 75]

LII

- Sein Tibauz iceal leu entor anvironet
215 Et par la volenté de Dé forment l'amet.
.I. grant bois i avoit qui mout lo confortet.
D'une anciane iglise ¹² la muraille i trovet.

¹² Collina gives the following explanation, which I have not found elsewhere and have not been able to verify:

"S. Romualdo, prima di partire verso la Catalogna con Orseolo, che abbandonò il Seggio Ducale di Venezia per farsi suo Alunno, aveva in detto luogo eretto un Eremo, con la chiesa dedicata a' Santi Ermagora et Fortunato. Non è alcuno de' nostri autori, che ciò abbia scritto, ma uno straniero a Noi, cioè il P. Barbarano Cappuccino, che nella Istoria ecclesiastica di Vicenza fa questa testimonianza al lib. I. cap. 73 con queste precise parole: 'Alcuni Manoscritti antichi, a' quali però si può prestar fede, affermano che S. Romualdo, Institutore de Monaci Camaldolesi, venisse nel Vicentino ed anche certo tempo vi dimorasse, avendo da' Pilei, Signori de Sossano, suoi stretti parenti, avuto in dono certo luogo, detto Salanica, che adesso corrottamente, si chiama Sajanega, distante dalla sopranominata Terra di Sossano due miglia, ed uno da Campiglia; nel qual poscia S. Teobaldo Franzese abitò . . . dove restaurò una chiesa già fabbricata da S. Romualdo e dopo la di lui morte abbandonata da' suoi Monaci, dedicandola in onore de' Santi Ermagora et Fortunato.' . . . Se dopo la morte de S. Romualdo abbandonarono i suoi Discepoli l'Eremo di Salanica, non l'abbandonarono prima del 1027, e in conseguenza neppur trent' anni avanti che S. Teobaldo venisse in quelle contrade: ma non è da presumersi che in così poco tempo fosse cancellata la memoria della santa vita che quivi essi menavano. . . ."

LIII

Il, laissez de son oirre, iqui se reposit
 Et as seignors dou leu ¹⁸ maison i demandet;
 220 Si comme il la quist, l'un la li otreiet;
 A tenir vie d'anges en terre comencet.

LIV

De char, de tote graisse, s'asteint premerement;
 Pains d'orge fu sa vie et aigue solement;
 Puis se soffrit dou pain et d'aigue ausement;
 225 Fruiz, herbes, et racines usoit ni plus noient,
 Et si portoit la aire qui lo grevoit forment.

LV

Jhesu cui il servoit en ice lo porvut,
 Que tanque il fu prestres toz ses ordres reçut
 Ou mostier de Vincence; Levichiers lo conut
 230 Qui en estoit evesques; cil viaust que issi fust.

LVI

Ou est cils qui conter porroit or dignement
 Que li diables fit a son cors de torment?
 Sa croiz portoit toz jors, Deu prioit docement,
 Chacun jor de corgies se bastoit asprement.

LVII

235 Li glorious cors seinz issi se tormentoit
 Par l'amor Jhesu Crist que il tant covetoit;
 De .v. anz ne dormit en gisanz, ço disoit
 Sa maignie privee, mas en seanz dormoit.

¹⁸ Mabillon, p. 169, § 8.

"Qui ultra progredi cum denegaret, cum sancti viri assensu Veronensem civitatem expetiit, et dominum loci perquirens, qui sint, quid velint aperuit; scilicet peregrinos se esse, Deo in solitudine velle deservire, si locum permittat in possessione sua, quem Dei misericordia elegerant. Hoc itaque impetrato, vir Dei Theobaldus. . . ."

LVIII

- Lo los ni lo bobant de la gent ne voloit.
 240 Par ce que l'un cuidast qu'il dormit, se faisoit
 Covrir dedanz son lit et do lun se cochoit
 Et après s'aseoit et en seanz dormoit.

LIX

- Puis ¹⁴ avint que Gautiers ses compainz
 trespasset; [fol. 75']
 Lou treü de nature si com Deus viaut rendet.
 245 Einz que mie nuiz fusse, sen Tibauz sus levet
 Quant li autre dormoient et il Deu aoret;
 Les mains teint estendues, de prier ne cesset.

LX

- Aprés, quant estoit hore que l'an lever devoit
 Par aler a matines, en son lit se tornoit;
 250 Il ne voloit pas los des biens que il faisoit;
 Que niguns les seüssse fors que Deus ne voloit;
 Lo guiardon de lui senz plus en atendoit.

LXI

- .I. arche fu avant li liz ou il gisoit
 Laquele pardessus tote igues estoit;
 255 .I. linquel fait de laine sus çal fust estendoit
 Que de jors en sa teste contre lo chaut portoit.¹⁵

LXII

Je sai ce, que ses membres d'aire armés avoit;
 Soz lo linquel de lanne autre aire estendoit,

¹⁴ These two lines are out of order. The death of Gautier is taken up again in lines 261-265. None of the Latin versions show this confusion.

¹⁵ Either the scribe made changes in copying the poem, or the translator did not follow the Latin literally enough to make the meaning clear. See *Act. SS.* p. 594, no. 6.

"Illud autem stratum primo quidem quaedam arca aequalis superficiei extitit, substrato quodam lineo linteolo, et capiti admoto trunco durissimo, superadditoque laneo pileo, suae peregrinationis ab aestu defensore. . . ."

244 si co Deus.

255 .I. linouel fait.

Et en leu de cele arche ou il gisir soloit,
260 Sus une large ais bien dolee gisoit.

LXIII

Dui an compli estoient, ce savons voirement,
Que venus iqui ere ci seinz premirement,
Quant ses compeinz Gautiers veint a son fine-
ment,
Et, si com nos creons, ajostés dignement
265 Au nombre des feiaus devant Dé qui ne ment.

LXIV

Tentement de diable ne li faillirent mie,
De ce que dit sein Jaques, qu'il eüst sa partie
Amont en paradis en la grant compaignie
Des anges, des archanges, que Deus a en baillie.

LXV

270 Il reconte, sein Jaque,¹⁶ ce est la veritez:
«Bien aventurez est li honz qui est tentez,
«Quar, quant il sera bien finement esprovez,
«De la sainte corone de vie est coronez [fol. 76]
«Que Deus promist a çaus de cui il est amez.»

LXVI

275 Ja avient une nuit que sein Tibautz estoit
Acostez en son list mas pas ne se dormoit.
.I. diable d'enfer de costé lui avoit,
Qui la paroi par force de sa maison crosloit,
Qu'il alast a matines par son non l'apeloit,
280 Et que tost levast sus sovent l'amonestoit.

LXVII

A cel apel se leve seinz Tibaut qui cuidoit
Que fust .i. de ses freres qui ansi lo hatoit;

¹⁶ Epist. Jacobi I. 12.

“Beatus vir qui suffert tentationem; quoniam cum probatus fuerit, accipiet coronam vitae, quam repromisit Deus diligentibus se.”

264 si co nos.

Tost s'en vait a la celle ou cil freres gisoit;
En son list lo trova ou il enquor dormoit.

LXVIII

- 285 Lors sot bien sein Tibauz de fine verité
Que ce estoit diables toz pleins d'iniquité;
Autement reclama la sainte trinité,
De la croiz se seigna, lors chaça cel maufé.

LXIX

- Il l'en oït aler durement fremissant;
290 Se il eüst cent homes qui lo bois tranchessant
A coignies, tel noise, ce croi, ne feïssant;¹⁷
Mais tel bruit ne menerent Sarrazin ne Persant.

LXX

- En autre tens aveint que il fu apelez
A Leion lou chatel ou Contenz estoit nez,
295 Et il qui a bien faire estoit toz abrivez,
Por cele pais refaire tant tost i est alez;

LXXI

- Mas de l'aler nus piés si atiriez estoit
Que les plantes des piéz totes onfles avoit;
Quant il vit que a pié aler nen i porroit,
300 Si monta sus .i. char qui prestez li estoit.

LXXII

Une aigue li coveint passer; dedanz entret.
Or orroiz dou diable quel berat porpenset.
Une roe de char en l'aigue li emblet; [fol. 77]
Lo glorious cors seint issi noier cuidet.

LXXIII

- 305 Bien lo cuida iqui noier se il poïst,
Mas mout li valut po, onques riens n'i conquist,

¹⁷ For similar passages, cf. *Siège de Barbastre*, 179–187 (*Romanic Review*, vol. X, p. 294), and *Gautier d'Aupais*, 10–13, edited by E. Faral, *Classiques Français du Moyen Age* (Paris: Champion, 1919).

294 A Peleion lou.

295 a bien faire faire estoit.

Car ausi comme plume ligere fors salist
Senz roe, toz essuiz; ¹⁸ onques ne s'esbaïst.
Ceste grace et autres Jhesu sen Tibaut fit.

LXXIV

- 310 A conter ses travaux et ses tentacions,
Tant que ci, bon chemin et droit tenu avons;
A raconter les choses honestement aluns
Qui sont pleines de joie, a ce nos escorçons.

LXXV

- Li angile dou ciel sovent lo visetoient,
315 Si come si serjant por termoin afermoient,
En samblant de columbe aucune fois venoient,
Et en samblance d'ome autre fois se mostroient;
Et, dun il estoit dignes, autres choses disoient;

¹⁸ Goswin Frenken, in *Wunder und Taten der Heiligen* (München, 1925), p. 163, relates this story of the devil in a slightly different form:

"Vom heiligen Theobald weiss man in der Champagne zu erzählen: Als einige sehr gewalttätige Menschen untereinander Krieg hatten und niemand war, der zwischen ihnen Frieden stiften konnte, da sandte man zu dem heiligen Manne, auf dass er zu der Tagsatzung käme, auf der man den Frieden verhandeln wollte. Da er alt und gar schwach war, liess er sich einen Wagen anschirren. Als er aber einen Fluss überschritt, da riss der Teufel, um seinen Weg zu hindern, ein Rad aus dem Wagen und warf es in den Fluss. Darauf befahl ihm der Heilige, die Stelle des Rades einzunehmen und seine Arbeit zu tun. Der Teufel wagte nicht zu widersprechen und ergriff die Achse und begann die Arbeit des Rades zu tun. Als aber der Heilige mit einem Rade zum Platze der Tagung kam, wo eine grosse Volksmenge zusammengekommen war und sie noch gar Hoffnung auf Frieden hatten, da sahen sie den Wagen, der mit einem Rade fuhr—den Teufel konnten sie nicht sehen—, und wurden bewegt und erschreckt von dem grossen Wunder und sie taten sogleich dem heiligen Manne all seinen Willen. So förderte der Teufel, der das Werk des Friedens zu hindern glaubte, es gegen seinen Willen und fiel in die Grube, die er selbst gegraben hatte. Als er aber zum Flusse zurückkehrte, befahl der heilige Mann dem Teufel, das Rad, das schon weit flussabwärts geschwommen war, zurückzubringen und wieder an den Wagen zu fügen. Als das geschehen war, gab er ihm die Erlaubnis, sich zu entfernen."

De par Dé, son seignor, sovent lo confortoient;
320 La poine qu'il soffroit issi li alijoient.

LXXVI

Il avint a .i. jor que ses pechies ploroit
Et ensamble lo plor durement sospiroit;
Lors oït une voiz que li dit que voloit,
Que de toz ses pechies Jhesu quitié l'avoit;

LXXVII

325 Et seinz Hermagoras ausi sen Fortunez,
En cui ses oratoires honor estoit fundez,
Aparurent a lui et portint granz clartez,
Qui tel chose li distrent com ja dire m'orrez:

LXXVIII

«Graces, beneïçon de Dé omnipotent
330 «Aies tu, quar tu siers si entendument;
«Ci en nostre memoire qui somes en present
«Guiardon en auras, n'atendras pas grantment.»

LXXIX

Il avoit .i. serjant que Odon apeloit [fol. 78]
Qui tant estoit cassez de fevre qu'il avoit,
335 Tant asprement lo jor et la nuit lou tenoit,
A par po que li arme dou cors ne li partoît.

LXXX

Que il priast par lui sein Tibaut mout priet;
Par lui premerement a proier refuset;
Al, simples con columbe, gaires ne demoret;
340 Tot en ceste meniere a Odon respondet:

LXXXI

«Je redote d'aler contre la volenté
«De Dé par cui guinier tu as l'enfermeté;
«Je sa ce, que la fevre t'ait forment tormenté;
«Tost t'aura Des donee quant lui plaira santé.»

LXXXII

- 345 Quant vit son bon serjant qui dou tot enpiroit,
 Qui par la maladie de la mort pres estoit,
 Dolanz de sa presence si issi lou perdoit,
 Lors dist: «Tost a l'iglise maintenant portés
 soit.»

LXXXIII

- Sein Tibauz, lui present, la messe celebret
 350 Et en ses oroisons dou vaslet li membret;
 Jhesu par sa priere sanité li donet,
 Itel que senz aïe de ses piés s'en tornet.

LXXXIV

- Li peres ¹⁹ et li mere, oiant la renomee
 De lor benëoit filz bruïant par la contree,
 355 Cele part sont venu endui a grant jornee;
 Quant son fil vit la mere, sachoiz mout par fu lee,
 Qu'ele cuidoit avoir perdu senz recovree,
 Bien puet savoir qui a en Jhesu Crist pensee
 Que ne fu pas senz larmes cele doce asamblee.

LXXXV

- 360 Entre sospirs et plors en pansee estoit
 La mere de .ij. choses laquel ele faroit:
 Son païs, son mari, ses enfanz ne voloit
 Guerpir, ni son chier fil delaissier ne
 pooit. [fol. 79]

¹⁹ Jamotte in his account of the life of S. Thibaut (*Le Montaigu de Saint Thibault, Ermite*, etc.; Liège, 1669, Namur, 1898), also mentions just one visit of the father and mother. Collina in his *Vita di S. Teobaldo monaco ed eremita*; Bologna, 1752 (like Mabillon, p. 172, §§ 18, 19), describes three visits of Arnulph, who, the second time, is accompanied by his wife.

353 mere qui oïrent la.
 359 pas sez larmes.

357 Que ele cuidoit.

LXXXVI

- L'amors do fil, mas cele de Jhesu Crist, venquit;
 365 Par l'amor de son fil tot le monde guerpit;
 Toz les liains qui loient dessiret et rumpit;
 A Dé s'aer, cui ele aviau son fil servit;
 Ale ne fu pas fole, au choisir lo miaus prist.

LXXXVII

- Mout fu sa remenance sein Tibaut granz confors,
 370 Mout en fu plus a aise et de cuer et de cors;
 Si com dit Salemonz,²⁰ mout par est amors fors,
 I n'est riens qui s'i preigne fors solement li mors.

LXXXVIII

- Par l'amor do fil veint a la Dé charité;
 Ale qui avoit au a toz jors largité
 375 D'aleus et de richeces, et de toz biens planté,
 Se tient or a païé de grant estreçeté;
 Hiqui remest li dame a grant humilité
 Par servir lo grant roi qui maint en trinité.

LXXXIX

- I nen est honz, ce croi, qui raconter poïst
 380 Tant docement li fiz a la mere obeïst;
 Ni par froit ni par chaut que il onques feïst
 Ne trovet en lui faute de rien qu'ale vossist.

XC

- .II. anz avoit esté ciz seinz bien aorez
 Devant que il fenisse; ce est la veritez
 385 Que de nigun diable n'avoit esté tentez,
 Ni de pollution charnel contaminez;
 Ce dit il a ses freres issi com vos oiez.

²⁰ Cant. VIII, 6.

"quia fortis est ut mors dilectio."

- 364 Li amors do fil mas cele de 387 issi co vos.
 Jhesu Cristi venquit.

XC I

La dolor, lo mesaise que il adon soffroit,
 Les plaies dun ses cors anvironez estoit,
 390 Nuls honz sen mout grant panse conter ne vos
 porroit;
 Ni pou ni prou des piés il ne se sostenoit,
 Ne sa main a sa boiche conduire ne pooit.

XC II

Li peres souverains, ou il son cuer avoit, [fol. 80]
 Tot en ceste meniere li sires o voloit;
 395 Par tribulations son seint cors espurjoit
 Que il fust senz ruille la ou il lo metroit
 Amont en paradis ou il habiteroit.

XC III

Sus totes autres choses se doit l'on merveillier
 D'une rien que de lui m'orrois ici noncier:
 400 Onques tant maladie ne lo put jostisier
 Quel il lo jeûner vossist entrelaissier.

XC IV

Bien conut li seinz honz que guaires ne vivroit
 A ço que maladie tant fort sus li corroit;
 De la grace de Deu si raümplis estoit
 405 Que il ne voloit riens fors ce que Des voloit.

XC V

L'an douzein que par tis de son païs estoit,
 Conuit bien que la force de son cors lou laissoit;
 L'abé qui ot non Pierres apeler commandoit,
 Qui jainz sus toz les autres a lui d'amor estoit.

XC VI

410 Cel an estoit de lui en icel lue sacrés
 Li seinz ordres des moignes ou Des est tant amés;

390 honz se mout.
 396 senz ruille la.

392 Ne sea main.

A garder li commande, ce est la verités,
Sa mere et ensamble ses fiz esperités.

XCVII

Trois jors devant sa fin et son trespasement
415 Crosla .v. fois li terre mout merveusement;
Cil de la celle o sorent,²¹ voirs fu communement;
De çaus de fors aucun, ce trovons nos lisent.

XCVIII

Aus ovres Jhesu Crist qui bien vodroit panser,
Il ne vodroit gemais de lui son cuer oster;
420 Ice fit la presence de Celui, senz doter,
Qui regarde la terre et qui la fait trembler.²²

XCIX

Si com cil qui hi furent em portent garantie,
Mout fu de l'arme dure et do cors la
partie; [fol. 81]
A celui s'aherioit qui par nostre pechie
425 Ot ou coste la lance lo Grant Vendres fichie.

C

Demandres que lonc tens en engoine suet,
.I. serjanz de laianz cui Jhesu aspiret,
Que il se saillessant toz et totes priet,
Et il se sont issu si com il commandet.

CI

430 Quant furent tuit et totes de la celle sailli,
Son sauveor reçut, ce sachoies vos de fi;
Meintes fois commança: «Doz Des, aies merci

²¹ The meaning of these lines, which is somewhat obscure, is explained by the following quotation from Mabillon, p. 173, § 22.

"Ante tertium autem diem suae migrationis quinquies gravissimus terrae motus exstitit, ex quibus quosdam quidem a foris stantes, omnes vero in cellula sancto adstantes senserunt."

²² Ps. CIII. 32.

"Qui respicit terram, et facit eam tremere: qui tangit montes et fumigant."

«De ton puple.» A tant a Dé l'arme rendi.
Or sunt li sien em plor, triste, et esbaï;
435 Li ange, li archange, aliegre et esjoï.

CII

Li puples nos tesmoigne, qui pres do cors estoit
A l'ore que li arme do seinz Dé s'empartoit,
Que tache quels que fusse lo cors nen bloissoit,
Mas comme s'il fust vis ses vis resplendissoit;
440 Nus honz signe mortel ou vis n'apercevoit.

CIII

Li jors einz la calande de juillet lors estoit,
Li quarte inditions,²⁸ qui bien s'en aperçoit,
Et adonques Henris, li fiz Henri, regnoit,
Qui la grant seignorie do roiaume tenoit.

CIV

445 Quant les genz de Vincence oient son finement,
Cele part sont venu, ce fu astivement,
Clerc, chivalier, borjois, et fammes et enfant,
Armé et desarmé, veil et jovre aussement.

CV

N'i sont pas de Vincence tant solement venu,
450 Cil des veisins chataus hi vont, grant et menu;
Tuit vinent au seint cors, et jene et chanu;
Par entrer en la celle ont lou mur corumpu.

CVI

Li autres qui remés a Vincence estoient, [fol. 82]
Fammes, villes, enfant, qui aler ne pooient,
455 Cele part vers lou cors, Dé proiant, s'apruchoi-
ent;
.II. liues fors la vile a l'encontre venoient.

²⁸ An indiction is a period of 15 years. This manner of reckoning dates by fifteen-year cycles was begun under Constantine the Great, Sept. 1, 321.

CVII

De l'aler vers lou cors tant forment se haterent
Que ces qui lou portoient a Corchin lo troverent ²⁴
Ou il se reposoient, et il se reposerent,
460 Et a grant reverence en après l'em porterent.

CVIII

De lui porter estoit chacuns amenevis;
A grant gent, a grant joie, fu li cors sevelis;
Lou tiers jor de juillet fuit il en terre mis
Ou mostier Nostre Dame,²⁵ si com je vos devis,
465 A cui titre fu prestes ciz cors seinz Deu amis.

CIX

Quant il fu sevelis a l'onor de clergie,
Plut il a Jhesu Crist et a la virge Marie
Et as seinz qui avoient esté martiriie,
Leuntin, Carpunforte, en cui, n'em dotez mie,

CX

470 Iglise il repose, que fust la renomee
De lui adés seüe par tote la contree;
Par vertus, par miracles viaust que fust essaucee
Li vie sein Tibaut et sa fins anoncée.

CXI

A .v. miles d'iqui droit .i. chatel avoit
475 Que li vesinetés Auteville clamoit;
Ou chatel une femme no veianz demoroit;
Par nul home mortel garison n'en trovoit.

²⁴ See *Corchin* in the List of Proper Names. I believe that *Corchimin* was inadvertently copied *Corchin*, and then the scribe added *lo* to make the correct number of syllables, which gives the effect of anacoluthon.

²⁵ For other versions of the burial of Saint Thibaut, see *Act. SS.* pp. 591-592, nos. 9-15; Mittarelli & Costadoni, *Annales Camaldulenses*, II, 360 ff.

CXII

Tant tost con de cest seint a novele setie,
 D'un bastum apuiant es cele part venue;
 480 Sus la tumbre a cest seint ou avoit s'entendue,
 Par la grace de Deu reçuit clere veüe.

CXIII

Droit en ceste cité de Vincence avoit
 Ausi une autre famme qui ren nen i
 veoit; [fol. 83]
 Ele quist consoil Deu ou ele se fioit,
 485 Et au seinz, et tantost veue arriere reçoit.

CXIV

.I. autre leus après est conelüs assez
 Qui est chatiaus Drixius por son non apelez;
 Une famme i avoit qui i a recovrez
 Les iauz de quoi ses chies estoit toz avuglez.

CXV

490 Après cestes .iiij. fammes i est .i. clos venus;
 Contraiz estoit des piés et des mains devenus;
 Par l'amor do seint cors hi fit Deus tels vertus
 Que il s'en est alez de ses piés sains et drus.

CXVI

.I. autres ausement a malaise estoit,
 495 La vigor de ses membres do tost perdue avoit,
 Ni de mains ni de piés adier ne se pooit;
 Saineté sus la fosse recovre et reçoit.

CXVII

Li cités de Venice, qui tant par est loee,
 A mout bien la vertu de cest seinz esprovee;
 500 Une famme i avoit qui estoit aornee
 Come religiose; preuz estoit et senee.
 488 qui reia recovrez.

Aprés, si com soffrit li peres souverains,
Aveint que soiches ot do tot les does mains;
Cele part est venue; mout estoit ses cuers vains;
505 Sanité i recovre, chacuns en soit certains.

Bien pert que Jhesu Cris sein Tibaut mout amet;
A l'entrer a Vincence enseignes en mostret,
Car par amor de lui ses miracles doblet;
A .i. vaslet et une tose la veïe rendet;
510 Mil homes i avoit quant Des issi ovret.

A l'entree do cors doquel Deus l'arme quist,
Comença ceste antene li clergie et dist;
Devant toz ses deciples Jhesu meinz
seignes fist [fol. 84]
Liquel ne sunt pas tuit en cest livre esscrist.

515 Veneriains .i. enfes de Vile Nuve estoit;
D'un pié paralitiques et d'une main gisoit;
Tirier ni l'un ni l'autre enver soi ne pooit;
Granz estoit li angoisse et li maus qu'il soffroit.

520 L'uitane jor de Paques fu au seinz amenez,
Ou li covenz des fiz Dé estoit toz asenblez,
Et de main et de pié li revient sanitez,
Si que sains et alegres s'en est arriers tornez.

Voires est qu'en Lumbardie une dame avoit,
Qui en son braiz .i. cercle de fer mout grant
portoit,

516 De .i. pié.

- 525 Non par nigun mesfait mas quar ele voloit;
Or s'en vient au sepulcre ou cil cors seinz gisoit.

CXXIV

- Or oiez quel miracle Jhesu Cris par lié fit:
Li chandoile aroanz dou chandelier cheïst;
Par drecier la chandoile lo braiz li estendist,
530 Et li cercles vait freindre et do braiz loin sailist.

CXXV

.I. qui ot non Martins et qui fu de cors nez,
De lioires de fer ot les .ij. braiz liez.
Les lues de plusors seinz avoit environnez.
Enquor vivoit ciz seinz dun vos parler m'oiez.

CXXVI

- 535 Quant il vit que trover nul consoil ne pooit
Vers nul de toz ces seinz ou il esté avoit,
Au barun sein Tibaut s'en est alez tot droit
En .i. leu solitaire ouquel il demoroit.

CXXVII

- Confession li quist et il le confesset;
540 Por quoi portoit les fers es braiz tot li contet;
En ploranz rejoît que son frere tuet;
Bien fu confes a droit, onques rien n'i celet.

CXXVIII

- Il avoit proposé qu'il alast outre mer [fol. 85]
Au sepulcre ou Deus lassa sun cors poser,
545 Et seint Tibaut li dist que pensast de l'aler
Et son cors travalasse s'il se voloit saver.

CXXIX

- «Va tot, dit sein Tibaut, ne faire demorance;
«Jhesu Cris te fara de l'um braiz desleiance
«Par adés, se tu as en lui ferme creance;
550 «Toz jors done as siens de lors maus aliance.»

CXXX

A iceste parole s'en est Martins alez
 Au precieus sepulcre lai ou Deus fu posez
 Quant fu des faus Juïs ses cors crucifiez;
 Iqui li est li .i. des .ij. braiz desliez;
 555 Al i fit s'oroison et puis s'en est tornez;
 Il en i ala tristes, or re-s'en torne liez.

CXXXI

Mas fu mout tost changies en tristor ses confors
 Par ce qu'il oït dire que sein Tibaut fu mors;
 En ploranz, en criant, al qui ot lo cuer gros
 560 Est venuz a la fosse la ou gisoit li cors.

CXXXII

Bien fit iqui senblant que sein Tibaut amasse;
 Por rien ne se tenisse que des iauz ne plorasse.
 «Tu me commandas, sire, fait il, que j'i alasse
 «Outre mer et que puis enver toi retornasse.

CXXXIII

565 «Sire, g'i ai esté et or suis revenus.
 «Par quoi n'estes vos, sire, amis Deu, sains et
 drus?
 «Mout sui de vostre mort dolanz et irascus;
 «Doz sire, fai en moi miracles et vertus.

CXXXIV

«Seinz Dé, aies de moi et merci et pitie,
 570 «De cest liain de fer moi colpable deslie,
 «Tun pelerin conforte, amis de Dé, et guie,
 «Qui ai par ton conseil tante terre tracie.»

CXXXV

A iceste parole Des tel miracle fit [fol. 86]
 Par l'amor do cors seint que li cercles rumpit
 563 que je i alasse.

575 De fer, et au derompre mout loin do braiz
saillit;
D'ou toz ceaus qui estoient, de joie raümplit.

CXXXVI

Saichois que cil meïmes ice nos recontet
Cui de ces .ij. liains Jhesu Crist desliet,
Quant de la sainte terre d'otre-mer retornet;
580 Par amors do cors seinz Jhesu issi ovret.

CXXXVII

Ausi de .iiij. avugles trovons generalment
Que il i recovrent de lors iauz voient.
De la cité Novaire fu li .i. voirement,
Et li autres senz faille fu nez de Valevent.

CXXXVIII

585 Li tiers fu senz dotance de conté de Taurin,
Li quars une pucele qui fu, ce sot l'un bin,
Venue d'un chatel qu'on apele Colmin.
Cist quatre quant il vindrent ne veint po ni bin.

CXXXIX

L'enfant de Valevent viaust Des qu'il recovrasse
590 Les iauz sus les degrez einz qu'en l'iglise entrasse,
Et einz que lo sepulcre do seint cors seinz ²⁶
tochasse.
Ci ne doit nuns doter que Des nen i ovrasse.

CXL

Li Tauriains meïmes, quant les iauz ot covrés,
Toz souz et tot a pié s'en est adés alez
595 Au sepulcre sein Marc ou il s'estoit voiez;
Issi est en s'estoire escrit, com vos oiez.

²⁶ This line is incomprehensible unless the word *seins* is omitted.
It or some other form needs to be substituted in order to give the
number of syllables.

587 Venue de .i. chatel que on
apele Colmin.

CXLI

Li puples Jhesu Crist autres foiz celebroit
 La sainte ascension ou mout de gent avoit,
 Qui de la sainte feste les vegiles gardoit;
 600 .I. enfes, qui avugles amenés i estoit,
 Par la grace de Dé la veüe reçoit
 Au glorious cors seint en cui tant se fioit.

CXLII

De .ij. autres avugles est bien chose setie, [*fol. 87*]
 Que sus lo cors seinz ont recovree veüe;
 605 Qui sein Tibaut requier n'a pas poine perdue,
 Bien li ert au besoin dou puissant roi rendue.

CXLIII

Ausi .i. ydropiques fu iqui amenez
 Cui li ventres dedenz estoit toz boranfez;
 Au glorious cors seinz est gariz et senez;
 610 Sains s'en est et alegres en son païs tornez.

CXLIV

Dui autre dunt li .i. genous contrait avoit,
 Li autres qui de rien adier ne se pooit,
 De cele maladie qui tant nuit lor avoit
 Garirent au seint cors et s'en alerent droit.

CXLV

615 Cil qui les biens de lui toz raconter vodront,
 Ençois que a miracles, a paroles faudront.
 Se il font come saige a meins s'en passeront,
 Que plus croitra lor poine com plus i entendront.

CXLVI

Par ce a nos paroles covient boine poser,
 620 Quar n'est honz qui peüsse, tant saiges soit,
 nombrez
 618 poine co plus.

Quant avulgles, quanz foibles, quanz malades
 couver
Deus i fist la veüe, la force, et l'aler,
Par l'amor sein Tibaut qui tant fait a doter,
A la tumber ou il son cors laissa poser,
625 Ou Jhesu Crist ne fine ne jor ne nuit d'ovrer.

CXLVII

A tant vuil faire fin de cest recontement;
N'est hons qui conter puisse ni nombrer solement
Quant malade, quant foible, quant avugle ause-
 ment,
Et queint demoniaque, et quant febricitant,
630 Ont trové sus la fosse de toz mauz senement.

CXLVIII

A garant vos en trai lou fi sainte Marie
Qui dedanz lui habite, que je ai grant partie
Laissie de ses miracles que diz ne vos
 ai mie; [fol. 88]
Petiz rains de grant silve ai ci endroit trenchie.

INCIPIT TRANSLATIO BEATI THEOBALDI CONFESSORIS

CXLIX

635 S'en Tibauz que mout loent en toz lues li
 escrist,
De cui furent tuit bon et li fait et li dist,
Qui fu de noble gent de France ou il nasquist,
Ansi comme estoile reluisanz resplendit.

CL

Entre toz ceaus que Des par la soe bonté
640 Montet en ses seinz ciels coste sa majesté
En tot lo tens qui ha çai en arriers esté,
Hissi lo trovons nos en la divinité
Par la grace celui qui maint en trinité.
634 endroit trechie.

CLI

Li enciain poete acostumé avoient
 645 Que les los des mortels devant toz recontoient,
 Des tiranz et des rois es teatres ²⁷ disoient
 Les faiz, et en escrit lors vitoires metoient.

CLII

A ceaus qui après aus par nature vindroient,
 Par lettre, par escrist, memoire en laissoient;
 650 A tels choses escrivre lor entente perdoient,
 Quar ausi come umbres lor conte trepassoient.

CLIII

Nos qui coveitons estre de pardurable vie,
 Hoir, sus Pitagoram ou n'ot fors trupherie,
 Et sus Enpedeclem, qui sont or a meschie,
 655 Car ou parfont d'enfer sont anbedui plungie,

CLIV

Devons de les sereynes do tot lo cham laissier,
 Et cels do rossinol qui meinz fait foloier,
 Et en totes meneres nos devons enforcier
 Que nos puissien au reigne Jhesu Crist apruchier.

CLV

660 N'i viaut pas apruchier nuns hons qui se fors-
 voie;
 Qui ne vait droit chemin, fors est de la corroie,
 Quar ansi com Des dit, estroite est la
 voie ²⁸ [fol. 89]
 Que cil vont qui desirrent de paradis la joie.

²⁷ Mabillon, p. 175, § 1.

"Mortalium laudes & humanas infulas antiqui Poetae soliti
 pompare, tyrannorum regumque victorias in publicis theatris
 enarrare ac posteris pro tempore memoriae commendare."

²⁸ Matt. VII. 14.

"Quam angusta porta et arcta via est, quae ducit ad vitam et
 pauci sunt qui inveniunt eam."

646 es tentres disoient.

656 Devons de lesereynes do.

CLVI

De tant com, par merite, est plus clere li vie
 665 De cest seint, tant doit ele miaus estre essaucie
 Do puble Jhesu Crist, lo fil sainte Marie,
 Qui ceaus qui bien recontent toz jors governe et
 guie.

CLVII

De la maison son pere coment se departit
 Ciz glorious cors seinz, nos avons de sus dit.
 670 Quant bien, quant purement, trestot son tens
 visquit
 En .i. leu cui li genz Salanique nom mist,
 Et coment de cest monde en paradis montit
 Li arme, quant do cors en la fin se partit,
 De mostier Nostre Dame Pierres Albes escrist.

CLVIII

675 Li lues ou li mostiers Nostre Dame est fundez,
 Doquel ciz prodonz Pierres est albes apelez,
 Est tot certainement Vanguadice clamez;
 Issi lo dit l'estoire, ce est la veritez.

CLIX

En çal lue se reposent tuit, en seïs certain,
 680 Li tres precios cors do baron Premiain,
 Et çaus tot ausement de sen Feliciain,
 Desquels cors a les armes Abraham en son sein.²⁹

CLX

Mout espiritelment sen Tibaut enseignet
 Ciz sires Pierres Abbes qui mout en Dé l'amet;
 685 Mout mist bien la semmance que il en lui
 semmet;
 Oiez coment: que fruit en cent doubles rendet.

²⁹ Luc. XVI. 22.

"Factum est autem ut moreretur mendicus et portaretur ab angelis in sinum Abrahae; mortuus est autem et dives et sepultus est in inferno."

CLXI

De precieuse vie iciz abes estoit;
 Toz jors et totes hores sen Tibaut visitoit;
 Si des biens temporés sovent lo secorroit,
 690 Es biens espiritables mout miaus lo sostenoit.

CLXII

Bien put aviau David chanter, li ques chanta
 Lo saume do sautier ouquel .i. tel voirs a: [*fol. 90*]
 «Jhesu Crist me gouverne et renz ne me faudra
 «Ou lue de cel pasquer ou il m'aloiera.»³⁰

CLXIII

695 Li puble de Vincence par adés s'atirerent;
 A grant bruit et grant noise cele part s'apru-
 cherent;
 Sens raison, par lor force, lo seint cors en por-
 terent,
 Par deffens, par chalunge, onques ren n'en
 laisserent.³¹

CLXIV

Quel dolor ot li mere par adés vos dississe,
 700 Li abes et li frere, si plus aut n'entendisse;
 Lo tort que l'on lor fit par adés escrississe,
 Mot et mot, point et point, que jai n'en i men-
 tisse.

³⁰ Ps. XXII. 1-3.

"Dominus regit me, et nihil mihi deerit.

In loco pascuae ibi me collocavit; super aquam refectionis
 educavit me,

Animam meam convertit."

³¹ It is interesting to compare the conduct of the people of
 Vicenza in the two accounts of the burial of Thibaut given in
 this poem. This would seem to show that the author had more
 than one Latin source before him and is a point against my
 theory that the Utica manuscript may have been the source of
 both parts of the poem. Cf. *Act. SS.* p. 592, no. 14.

CLXV

Li abes que nommé vos ai ci en present,
 Et Odes li custoides, et li mere ausement
 705 Mon seignor sen Tibaut, et tuit cil do covent,
 Blecie par tel ja ivre, et trenchie apresment,
 Osseierent par force Dé puissant coment
 Do glorios cors seint eüssant covrement.

CLXVI

Quant virent que ami de ren ne lor aderent,
 710 Et que tuit li meillor aïe lor veherent,
 Nostre seignor de cuer docement deprierent
 Que il les consoillast, et a lui s'apuièrent.

CLXVII

D'ahorer, de prier, de veillier ne cesserent,
 Au povres largement, au moignes espenderent;
 715 La puissance de Dé de fin cuer regracerent,
 Que lor donast pooir, a ice s'acorderent,

CLXVIII

De recovrer lo cors que chacuns desirroit,
 Al moins une partie, si ses plaisirs estoit.
 Li promise de Dé les cuers lor enforçoit
 720 Qui dit: «Qui quiert mon pere en mon non²² il
 reçoit.»

CLXIX

Por ce viaust nostre sire qui toz les biens porvoit,
 Que Odes, qui gardierres de sein
 Tibaut estoit, [fol. 91]
 Fust enclos a celee quant nus n'o percevoit,
 Lun lo mur de l'iglise ou li cors seinz gisoit.

CLXX

725 Entre lui et lo cors aut murs et large avoit;
 Ice fu sa pensee, a iço entendoit:

²² Joan. XIV. 13.

“Quodcumque petieritis Patrem in nomine meo, hoc faciam,
 ut glorificetur Pater in Filio.”

Coïement, a celee, que tant fessoreroit
De soz lo pié dou mur que dedanz entreroit,

CLXXI

Et que de sein Tibaut grant partie en traitoit,
730 Se Jhesus cele grace, c'al pooit, li donoit.
Prouz estoit, do bien faire gran volenté avoit,
Si Des li rois de gloire conduire lo voloit.

CLXXII

De proier Jhesu Crist jor ni nuit ne cessoit,
Aumones qui mout aident ves Dé as genz donoit,
735 A grant devotion, qui mout vaut, jeünoit;
En cetes .iiij. vertus tot son cors tormentoit.

CLXXIII

Si religious frere qui aviau lui estoient
De tote la cité es iglises aloient;
Nus piés, a plors, a larmes, Jhesu Crist deprioi-
ent
740 Que il lor otroiasse ce que il desirroient.

CLXXIV

Li peres glorious tot adés les oït,
Quar Odes, li garderres, .ij. fois en dormanz vit
Une persone d'home tot blan qui l'esjoït,
En abit de prevoire, qui tel chose li dit:

CLXXV

745 «Odes, resveille toi; or sus, n'endormir mie;
«Pense de fessorer; par tens auras aïe;
«Mout a bien nostre sire ta priere oïe;
«Il viaut que de tot soit ta priere complie.»

CLXXVI

Trois foiz li dist tel chose, dont fu mout esbaïs,
750 Mas qui a lui parloit ne savoit, ce sachis;
743 persone de home.

Par ce li dist li voiz: «Ode, soies toz fis
«Que je sui anges Dé qui m'a ici tramis [fol. 92]
«Por garder cest seint cors qui tant est ses
amis.»

Escrist est en s'ystoire issi, ce je devis.

CLXXVII

- 755 Por ce puet l'un savoir que Jhesu Crist l'amoit,
Quant son seintime ange de cel tramis avoit
Par lo seint cors garder qui seveilis estoit,
Mas Odes en dotance enquor adés pensoit.

CLXXVIII

- Quant li sires de gloire, qui onques ne mantit,
760 En issi grant pensee encores Odon vit,
De rechie son seint ange glorious li tramit,
Qui ce que dit l'avoit enquor adés li dit.

CLXXIX

- Par cestes visions a por po defailloit;
Pensee an meinte guise li cuer li contrevoit;
765 Esperance, corajes, ce l'i amonestoit,
Mas li noise dou puple et peors l'i torboit.

CLXXX

- Proiant, chantant les saumes do sautier, s'en-
dormit;
De rechie la senblance do tres seint home vit,
Qui li dist itel chose, come ci a escrit,
770 Par la volenté Dé qui iqui li tramist:

CLXXXI

- «Garderres de seint cors, en pensee es grant.
«Bien ses que tu dois faire. Que vas tu aten-
dant?
«Si de fessorer penses, tu auras maintenant
«Lo tresor que o cuer vas issi desirrant.
775 «Or es tu bien certains. Par quoi demores tant?»
756 son seintime ange. 762 dit li avoit enquor.

CLXXXII

Puis lo prist por la main et dist: «Ses que faras.
 «Ci endroit, non aillors, Ode, fossereras
 «Tanque au bas desoz do pié do mur vindras;
 «Au droit de mon sepulcre iqui me troveras.»

CLXXXIII

780 Iço fu seinz Tibaut qui par la main lo prist,
 Qui parla si a lui, et qui iço li dist.
 Odes corporelment remuer lo sentit; [fol. 93]
 Si s'esveilla a tant et de sein Tibaut vit
 Droitement la senblance qui issi resplendit
 785 Que il n'est honz mortels qui soffrir la poït.
 Odes contre sa face, quant il lo vit, chaïst,
 Et comme dimi mors longuement demorist.

CLXXXIV

Ne fu pas granz mervolle si Odes mout dotet,
 Quant cil qui estoit mors issi a lui parlet.
 790 A tant prist lo fessor Odes et fessor
 Et de tote sa force aval bas descendet.
 A parsuir cele ovre, quant fu las, comandet
 A .ij. de ses serjanz que o soi amenet;
 Li .i. ot non Johan, l'autre Martin clamet;
 795 Icist dui fessorerent, Odes se reposet.

CLXXXV

Cist dui solun lo mur longuement entanderent,
 Au bas do pié, desoz do mur, droit avalerent,
 L'espace de .xx. piés aval en bas chiverent,
 Puis ne sorent que faire; a Odon s'en alerent.

CLXXXVI

800 Odes, sens plus atendre, ves terre s'enclinet
 Et de cuer et de boïche docement depriet;
 Jhesu Cris sen Tibaut de rechie l'enviet,

785 qui soffrit la.
 801 docement deprier.

790 et fessorer.
 802 rechie li enviet.

Quant en son lit dormoit, qui adés l'amonestet;
Par s'amonition Odes tant laboret
805 Que lo travers do mur por desoz trespasset.

CLXXXVII

Li fundemenz do mur espés forment estoit,
.XII. piés mesurés tot droitement avoit;
Tant firent a l'aie de Dé qui les guoit,
Qu'a une pile vindrent ou, apuee, tochoit
810 Li colome de pierre a quoi cil s'apuoit,
Pres dou cuer, qui lo puple et la gent confessoit.

CLXXXVIII

Au soutain pavement venir mout redo-
terent [fol. 94]
Ou li clerc demoroient qui dedanz lou cuer
erent;²²
Por cremance de ce, lou fessorer laisserent,
815 Et a Odon lor meitre lor dotance noncerent.

CLXXXIX

De rechiez dit li voiz: «Ode, ses que faras.
«A senestre partie droitement chiveras
«Et après a la destre, issi me troveras;
«Si tu chives issi, saiches ran i faudras.»

CXC

820 Odes dormoit quant ce sen Tibaut li noncet;
Quant dit li ot tel chose, maintenant sus levet,
Une verge de fer portant lai s'apruchet,
A l'endroit do sepulcre en terre la ficht;

²² Cf. Mabillon, p. 177, § 6.

“Erat autem fundamenti latitudo duodecim pedum. Quod cum magno labore perfecissent, immo divina favente clementia, non enim humana vis hoc posset, nisi divinis adjuta praesidiis; pervenerunt ad quamdam pillam, qua Confessionis columna superimposita nitebatur. Metuentes vero ne usque ad supernum pavementum ascendissent, ubi clerici in choro morabantur, imperfecto opere, jam dicto magistro nuntiaverunt.”

821 chose maitenent sus.

Droitement sus la tumber li verge descendet;
825 Au sarcuel qui desus lo cors estoit hurtet.

CXCI

N'estoit mie certains, encor aloit dotant,
Que ce ne fust la pierre que il aloit querant;
Por ce laissa Johan et Martin fessorant
Qui de ce traire a chie talent avient grant.

CXCII

830 Icist dui longuement a force fessorerent;
Tant firent que la fosse desirree troverent
Do cors seinz sein Tibaut, et la pierre percerent;
Atost broiches de fer lou sarqueu trespercerent.

CXCIII

Il estint ratimpli, ce savons nos par voir,
835 De la grace de Dé qui lor dona pooir;
Tel pertuis senz plus firent, dont firent grant
savoir,
Que lo cors do seint home peüssant recevoir.

CXCIV

Cils Johanz et Martins estoient mout puissant
Et cil lor dona force qu'il aloient querant;
840 En .iiij. jors et troies semaines firent tant
Que cent home en .i. an a poines feïssant.

CXCV

A ço que laborer adés pas ne pooient, [fol. 95]
Quant n'gun en l'iglise n'avoit, lors fessoroient,
Et quant gent i avoit, adon se reposoient.
845 Qu'il ne fussant seü totes hores dotoient.

CXCVI

Jhesu tot lor afaire a point lor ordenoit;
Cil qui par lo cors traire soz terre fessoroit,

Une corde liee a sa corroie avoit,
Que tenoit en sa main çal qui desus tiroit
850 La terre laquel cils qui fessoroit bailloit.

CXCVII

Quant cil qui de la corde desus lo chie tenoit,
Par dedanz en l'iglise aucun entrer veoit,
Tantost tiroit la corde et cil d'ovrer cessoit,
Et quant il s'en aloit et cil recomençoit.

CXCVIII

855 Sen Tibauz qui en ciel ja receüs estoit,
D'ovrer ou de repos enseignes lor donoit;
Quant tens estoit et hore, ovrer lor commandoit,
Et quant il n'estoit hore, reposer les façoit.

CXCIX

Non par angelial solement vision,
860 Non par esperitel seul anmonition,
Viaust mostrer nostre sires cest fait au dit Odon;
Einz lo mostret ausi tot a l'abé Pierron.

CC

Iciz abes diz Pierres, prodonz qui meinz biens fit,
Une nuit en l'iglise sen Sauveor dormit;
865 Par cest fait curious se resveilla et vit
Une blanche persone qu'il ne conut qui dist:

CCI

«Pierres, dit li persone que ci vos ai nommee,
«En quel espens es tu? Di moi ou tes cuers bee;
«Li chose par quoi tu es en si grant pansee,
870 «Si est qui laboroit,³⁴ sera par tens trovee;

³⁴ Mabillon, p. 178, § 8.

“Quae te remordet et sollicitat cura hujus rei, quae tuo versatur animo, facilis erit eventus non ad longum tempus, si quis effoderit. . . .”

848 sa corroi avoit.
862 Einz lor mostret.

852 Par dedanz es l'iglise.

«Amoneste Odon, ce soit senz demoree,
«Que pensoit de parfaire la chose com-
mancee.» [fol. 96]

CCII

Pierres de ceste chose remembranz s'esveillet;
.I. des serjanz sa mere que l'un Andrer clamet,
875 Si ce plut Jhesu Crist, a soi venant trovet;
Par celui tot l'afaire a Vincence mandet
A Odon, tot issi con Des li revelet;
Endres fit son messaige mout bien et tost alet.

CCIII

Grant joi ot, grant ardece, Odes quant ce oït,
880 Qui raomplis estoit toz de seint esperit;
Lo glorious cor seint de venue envaît;
Grant talent en avoit et bien senblant en fit.

CCIV

Que fust faiz li offices des messes atendet;
Encens et merveillables odors i amportet;
885 Do cors seinz li sepulcres ces odors sormontet;
Odes sen plus atendre cele part s'apruchet;
Nus jenez, jointes paumes, en plors, Jhesu priet,
Et ce que vos m'orrois ci dire comencet:

CCV

«S'i te plait qu'a toi sierre, pere, et en baillie
890 «Ton glorious cors aie, vois moi aparoilie,
«Si com commandes, mas je ne me fie mie
«En moi, einz vuil que soit ta volentés complie.»

CCVI

A iceste parole cil Odes se taiset;
Lo cors fors do sepulcre senz plus dire tiset,
895 La charz qui remenoit de ses mains aranget,
Et la char et les os trestot envelopet,
875 Si ce Jhesu Crist. 891 Si co comande mas je ne
895 mains araget. me fic mie.

(Ot une blanche nape que il i aportet),
Et merueilleusement celui tresor gardet.

CCVII

Son feial larrecin Odes mout esgardet;
900 Mout ot lou cuer en joie et Jhesu Crist loet;
Ne fu pas li premiers qui tel tresor emblet;
Saichois que sein Tibaut i fu qui li aidet. [fol. 97]

CCVIII

Lo cors de sein Johan si deciple tolerant,
Cil de Tors sein Martin as Petevins emlerent,
905 Et les genz de Venice en ceste guise ovrerent
Quant lo cors de sein Marc a Venice apporterent.

CCIX

Mout i a des esemples ités com vos ai dit
Qui bien sunt en memoire et qui sovent sunt lit;
Par ce ne covient mie que il soient escrist,
910 Orandroit de par moi par ce en prenz respit.

CCX

Iciz deciples Odes qui tant bien s'est provez
De Deu feiaus ministres, issi com vos oiez,
Et son coman a fait, ce est la veritez,
Par tantes visions de Deu amonesteiz,
915 De nul home mortel ne doit estre blamez
Mas par droit de la boiche de toz estre loez.

CCXI

Traiz fu li cors es Ydes de juillet, ce sest l'on,
Mil anz septante et .iiij. en l'incarnation,
Et fu en la dozeine tot droit indition;
920 Tot ce viaust Jhesu Crist et li fu bel et bon.
907 ités co vos.

CCXII

Çal jor plut Jhesu Crist, qui tot set et tot voit,
 Par l'amor do cors seinz qui tant servi l'avoit,
 Que il tramist sus terre pluie qui lor ^{us} failloit;
 Rostie estoit et arse, desiranz en estoit;
 925 .V. mois avoit passé que pleü nen avoit;
 Issi les porvit Des qui toz les sienz porvoit.

CCXIII

Iciz abes diz Pierres, par lo Dé guinement,
 Et de celui meïmes por l'amonestement,
 Est venus por la cause de bon visitement
 930 Au leu ouquel faisoit lo suin demorement
 Li mere sein Tibaut, et de li congie prent,
 Et s'en vait a Vincence senz nul
 arestement; [fol. 98]

CCXIV

Odes li fit grant joie et reçut leement
 Qui lo seint cors avoit trové novelement;
 935 Comant avoit ovré li dit entirement,
 Dont mil gres et mil graces li abes a Dé rent,

CCXV

Et de cors et de cuer par raison s'alegrerent;
 Nus ne vos porroit dire la jpie qu'il menerent;
 Endui de fine joie mout tanrement plorerent;
 940 En enbraçanz l'uns l'autre asez en piez esterent.

CCXVI

Son pere et son meitre desirantment faisoit
 Parier de son secré Odes qui tant l'amoit;
 Il estoit toz certains que bien li adiroit
 A conduire lo cors ou ^{us} tel mal trait avoit,

^{us} *lor.* From the idea of the earth itself in need of rain, the author's thoughts pass to the suffering of the inhabitants.

^{us} *ou.* Does this have the meaning of *d'ou*?

940 enbraçanz li .i. l'autre.

945 Et que a Jhesu Crist mil graces en rendroit,
Et que a nigung home mortel n'en parleroît.

CCXVII

Aviau Odon .i. jor li abes demoret;
L'endemain a s'iglise leement retornet,
Mas einz qu'il s'en alasse, de retorner parlet
950 A Odon, qui lo jor do torner assignet.

CCXVIII

Mas a aucun des freres Pierres son secré dist,
Comment ovré avoient; trestot lor rejuît;
Par lo conseil de Dé tot lo fait descruvit;
Que il n'en parlesant avant jurer lor fit.

CCXIX

955 Cist dui a oroison celui tens perseverent,
Et tuit li autre frere a ice entenderent;
Que mostrer lor deignasse docement Deu prierent
Ou lo cors porteroient douquel en esvoil erent.

CCXX

Li abes ou ses freres a Vincence tornet
960 A l'ore et au jor que Odes lor donet;
Or oiez s'i vos plait comment Des i ovret,
Coment il les conduist, comment les
aviet. [fol. 99]

CCXXI

Conseil prindent ensamble; de rem ne descorderent;
A ce qui li .i. viautrent li autre s'acorderent;
965 Entor la mie nuit de la cité isserent
Coïement; bruit ni noise, ce sachoiz, ne menerent.
948 s'iglise len leement re- 963 conseil prident.
tornet.

CCXXII

Par la volonté Deu vindrent a une iglise
Solun une rivièrre que l'un apele Adeyse;
Lou tres seint cors portoient, si com je vos devise;
970 L'iglise ou lo mistrent avoit non Vangadice.

CCXXIII

Bien pert que Des o fit, ce est la veritez,
Qui viaut que li cors seinz fust anqui enterrez,
Au titre de laquele il fu ja ordenez;
Tot ce ordena Des issi com vos oiez.

CCXXIV

975 A cel mostier s'en vint une fame, Lodroit,
Laquels ne veoit gote et do tot sorde estoit;
A grant devotion i vient, quar bien pensoit
Que Des apers miracles par lo cors seint feroit;

CCXXV

Quant plus avoit de gent seint Tibauz en pre-
sence,
980 Lors avoit ceste fame en lui greinor fiance;
Ole avoit de tot mise ou cors seinz s'esperence;
Consoil quist de fin cuer et si l'ot senz dotance;

CCXXVI

Devant lo precious cors seint s'ajenoilet,
De part nostre seignor conseil li demandet,
985 De sa main fit sa colpe, forment son piz batet,
Et meintes foiz la terre lon lo cors seinz baiset.

CCXXVII

De ce que do sepulcre a soi traire pooit,
Sa boiche et sa face tote anvironoit,
Ses oreiles et sa face docement en fretoit,
990 Trestote s'entendue a ice mis avoit.

Li granz deuotions qui en son cuer tornoit,
Ses plors, sa voiz confuse, ce qu'ale
se batoit, [fol. 100]
Esmouoit tot lou puble qui environ estoit,
Et a misericorde trestot les flechissoit.

995 De pitie tuit et totes a ice s'acorderent
Que por la bone famme lo cors seint deprierent:
«Sein Tibauz, aide nos!» tuit ensamble crierent,
Par amor de la famme forment lou regreterent.

1000 Por la priere d'aus Jhesu la famme oït,
Maintenant la veüe et l'oïr li rendit.
Ice fu li miracles premiers que Deus i fit
Que por sa sainte grace en la virge char prit.

Li veisin qui devant la famme conuissioient,
Quant avulgle et sorde estoit, se mereveilloient;
1005 Tuit et totes mil graces a Jhesu Crist rendoient
Et en honor de lui lo cors seint aoroient.

Aussi en .i. chatel une feme estoit
 Qui por dedanz lo cors les diables avoit;
 Matin ni soir, jor ni hore, aidier ne se pooit;
 1010 A bien pou que li arme do tot ne s'en partoit.

Li desloial diable qui si la tormentoient
Pesint tant, et tel force dedanz son cors avoient,
Qu'a l'auter ou au seinz porter ne la pooient
.VI. homes; por destrece de son pois la posoient.
1013 la poient.

CCXXXIV

- 1015 Quant plus de çal seint leu la famme apruchoient,
 Plus forment li diable dedanz la tormentoient,
 Les voiz de totes bestes de lor cors fors metoient,
 Aucune foiz janglint, aucune fois bruloient,
 Lor visaige horrible surs tote rien estoient,
 1020 Regars espoentables peor a toz façoient.

CCXXXV

Or oiez lou miracle que Des por son sein fit;
 Devant toz, li diables por la boiche
 l'issit, [fol. 101]
 Et sans, toz conchiez, qui plus que riens puit.
 Lors loia Des li puples qui estoit quant ce vit.

CCXXXVI

- 1025 Une autre fame fu Ytalie clamee
 Qui, si com Jhesu Crist soffrit, fu mué nee;
 Devant que au cors seinz se fuisse apruchee
 Li est de Jhesu Crist la parole donee.

CCXXXVII

- Estenes, d'un chatel, Vignole ot non, fu nez
 1030 De la main et do braiz durement acriblez;
 Par anmonition au cors seint est alez,
 A Dé i rendit graces et sains s'en est tornez.

CCXXXVIII

- De Calcar lo chatel une famme amenee
 I fu, qui por droit non Marie estoit clamee,
 1035 Qui estoit do diable en apert assigee;
 La ou li seinz gisoit est garie et senee;
 Par boiche, por narries, a escume gitee
 De diverse color; bien l'ot Des regardee.

CCXXXIX

- Pravise une vile por veritez estoit
 1040 En laquele une famme auximent demoroit
 1026 si co Jhesu Crist soffrit fu. 1029 Estenes de .i. chatel.

Qui autel maladie et jor et nuit avoit;
Autre tel garison con Marie reçoit.

CCXL

Autre miracle i a que nuns celer ne doit;
Ou chatel de Joni, dontres que l'un fundoit
1045 L'iglise, ot .i. valet que l'un Martin clamoit,
Liquels .i. mout grant tens corvés esté avoit.

CCXLI

Requiere la puichance de seinz Martin alet,
Que il lo redrecesse meintes fois li priet,
A son autel s'aert et lo seinz regracet;
1050 Iqui veint sein Tibaut que Des i amenet;
Li venue de lui sein et dru lo rendet,
Et la teste levee droitemant s'en alet. [fol. 102]

CCXLII

Içaus qui cele iglise que je vos ai ci dit,
Et Martin tot alegre et droit aler en vit,
1055 Et l'aigue que Martins a l'iglise aportit,
En cestui present livre cest miracle escrist,⁸⁷
Et de cest seinz ensamble l'autre vie i mist.

La translations ci de seint Thibaut fenist.

⁸⁷ The cure of Martin told as if by an eye witness seems to indicate that our poet was himself cured of the fever at Joigny. In that case lines 1050–1051 would indicate figuratively the coming of the spirit of the saint to effect the cure, and not the actual arrival of the relics at Joigny, which took place in 1078.

Mabillon, p. 184, § 8.

"Tandem utrimque facto vale, transactoque multo terrarum spatio, prospero cursu pervenitur ad castrum Joviniacum, in Burgundia situm, ibidem pausatur & pernoctatur."

See also Allou, *Vie de s. Thibaut, prêtre et ermite, patron de la ville de Provins* (Meaux, 1873), note 19.

1043 Autre miracles i.

PROPER NAMES

Abraham 682 Abraham; Abraham's bosom, Luc. XVI. 22. See note no. 29, p. 78.

Adeyse 968 the Adige River.

Alemagne 168 Germany.

Andrer 874, Endres 878 Andrew, servant of Peter the Abbot's mother.

Anne 104 Anna, prophetess of the tribe of Aser. Luc. II. 26.

Antoines 129 Saint Anthony, famous hermit of Thebes (251-356 A. D.).

Arnous 60 Arnold, father of Saint Thibaut, a relative of the count of Champagne.

See Allou, *Vie de s. Thibaut*, etc., note 5; Mabillon, p. 163, § 1.

Auteville 475 Altavilla Vicentina, about 8 kil. southwest of Vicenza.

Burcars 136 Burchard, a hermit.

Nothing definite is known about this hermit. See *Act. SS.* June 30, p. 597, note c.

"In Breviario Aeduensi anni 1534 'Burchardum qui postea factus est monachus in monasterio S. Petri, Senonensi, quod dicitur Vivi,' sive 'S. Petri Vivi.'"

Mabillon, p. 167, note d.

"Hic codex Uticensis nomen profert eremitae, quod alii codices tacent, 'nomine Burchardum, qui postea effectus est monachus in monasterio Sancti Petri Senonensis, quod dicitur Vivi, in quadam insula Sequanae'"

Allou, *Vie de s. Thibaut*, etc. (Meaux, 1873), note 6.

"Nous croyons pouvoir avec quelque vraisemblance, placer cette île dans la commune de Balloy, canton de Bray-sur-Seine. Sur la rive droite de la rivière, au lieu dit Roselle, il existait jadis une chapelle dédiée à la sainte Vierge, qui dépendait, comme le prieuré de Balloy, de l'abbaye de S. Paul de Sens, ordre des Prémontrés. Cette chapelle est désignée dans les anciens pouillés sous les noms de Notre-Dame-en-l'Isle et de Notre-Dame-de-l'Ermitage (Beata-Maria-de-Heremo) ce qui donne naturellement lieu de penser que quelque pieux ermite a vécu en cet endroit. La distance de la ferme de Roselle à Provins n'est guère que de 5 lieues."

Calcar 1033 Calcaro, village just west of Legnago.

See Mabillon, p. 181, § 19:

"Ab episcopatu Bononiensi de castello, cui nomen est Calcar, advenit mulier, Maria nomine. . . ."

Carpunforte 469 Saint Leontius and Saint Carpophorus, natives of Vicenza, were martyred in the time of Diocletian, buried at Aquileia, and later removed to Vicenza (see *Act. SS.* Aug. 20).

Champaigne 116 Champagne.

Colmin 587 The Latin sources have the form 'Colonia.'

See *Act. SS.* p. 598, no. 5, and p. 599, note h:

"Colonia, Patavini territorii locus est."

There is a Cologna almost due west of Saianega, at a distance of perhaps twelve to fifteen kilometers.

Contenz 294 Does not occur in any of the Latin manuscripts. Possibly Saint Constant, bishop of Perusia, whose fête is celebrated the 29th of January.

Corchin 458 See note no. 24, p. 69; also *Act. SS.* p. 595, no. 14 and note f:

"Residui vero, qui in civitate restiterant, matronae, pueri et puellae, sancto corpori processerunt obviam, duobus ab urbe millibus, in loco qui dicitur ad Curtem(f) ubi geruli beati corporis quieverunt.

(f) Addit ms. nostrum 'Camini,' ubi quiescebant propter diem Dominicam, tunc 2 Julii."

Collina, *Vita di S. Teobaldo*, etc. p. 99, translates this literally 'Corte del Cammino.' See also the MS Bib. Nat. fonds fr. 988:

"un leu con dit a la cort au chemin."

David 691 David. Reference to the 23rd psalm. Vulgate, Ps. XXII.

Drixius 487 Brixen? This town was evidently unknown to Mabillon (p. 174, § 24) and to the Bollandists.

See *Act. SS.* p. 598, note a.

"Surius, 'Prixinum.' Quid si Brixinum esse suspicer? quae civitas est Episcopalis in Tirol, Tridento ac Oeniponte fere aequaliter distans versus Ortum."

Collina writes 'Prissino (Drissino, or Tressino).'

Empedoclem 654 Empedocles, Greek philosopher (5th century B. C.).

Estenes 1029 Steven, one of those healed by the power of St. Thibaut.

Feliciain 681 Saint Felicianus and his brother Saint Primus were decapitated at Normeto near Rome in the year 286 or 287. See *Act. SS.* June 9. A carved sarcophagus of white marble containing the body of Saint Felicianus is still shown in the cloister of the ruined abbey of Vangadizza at Badia del Polesine.

Fortunez 325 Saint Fortunat. See Hermagoras.

France 59, 118, 637 France.

Galice 184 Galicia, in Spain.

Gautier 142, 153, Gautiers 144, 203, 243, 263 Walter, friend and companion of Saint Thibaut.

Guille 61, 76, 88 Willa, mother of Saint Thibaut, possibly the daughter of Albert I, count of Vermandois, or of the count of Sens, Raimond II.

See Allou, note 5.

Helyas 127 Elijah.

Henri 118 Henry I, king of France (1031-1060).

Henri 443 Henry III, emperor of Germany (1039-1056).

Henris 443 Henry IV, emperor of Germany (1056-1106).

Hermagoras 325 Hermagora, reader, and Fortunatus, deacon, of the church of Singidonum (old name for Belgrade) perished in the persecutions of Diocletian and Maximian. Their bodies lie at Aquileia. See *Act. SS.* Aug. 23.

Jaque 184 Saint James of Compostella, the famous shrine in Galicia.

Jaques 267, Jaque 270 Saint James. *Epist. Jacobi* I. 12.

Johan 794, 828, Johanz 838 John, servant of Odo.

Johan 903 Saint John.

Johanz Baptistes 128 Saint John the Baptist.

Joni 1044 Joigny, city in France (Yonne). Some relics of Saint Thibaut were left there by his brother Arnulphe en route from Italy to Sens and Lagny, and later a church was built in his honor. See note no. 37, p. 94. Cf. also the account given by Allou. The cult of Saint Thibaut still flourishes at Joigny.

Joseph 171 Joseph. *Ps. LXXX.* 6, 7.

"Testimonium in Joseph posuit illud, cum exiret de terra Aegypti; linguam quam non noverat, audivit.

Divertit ab oneribus dorsum ejus; manus ejus in cophino servierunt."

Leion 294 Lonigo, north of Cologna, west and slightly north of Saianego.

The lesson 'Peleon' found in the manuscript is obviously incorrect. There is an extra syllable in the line and the Latin, with the exception of one manuscript, gives the lesson 'apud Leonicum.' In one manuscript (*Bib. Nat. fonds latin* 5361) we find the lesson 'ad Praelonicum.'

Note Collina, p. 70:

"presso il castello de Lonigo."

Leuntin 469 Saint Leontius (see *Carpunforte*).

Levichiers 229 the twenty-fourth bishop of Vicenza.

In *Act. SS.* p. 594, no. 5, we find the form 'Sindekerius,' with the following note (p. 595, b):

"'Sindekerius,' aliis 'Sindicherius,' 'Lindikerius' Ughello, 24 *Episcopus Vincentinus*, 'coenobii S. Petri pro monialibus Benedictini Ordinis restaurator, anno 1054.'"

The above quotation from Ughellus is not exact. See Ughellus (Ferdinandus), *Italia Sacra sive De Episcopis Italiae et Insularum Adiacentium* (Rome, 1653), t. 5, col. 1109:

"Sindicherius coenobii S. Petri Monialium Benedictini Ordinis restaurator an. 1054 cuius mentio extat in vita S. Theobaldi Galli Senonensis quem idem Sindicherius in Vicentina Ecclesia presbyterium ordinaverat."

In addition to the above forms, we find 'Lindicherius' (Bib. Nat. 5290), 'Liuthicherius' (Bib. Nat. 5333), 'Liudikerius' (Bib. Mazarine 1710) and 'Liutichericus' (Mabillon, p. 171, § 13 and note b).

Lodroit 975 One of the persons miraculously healed. The name is not given in the Latin (Mabillon, p. 179, § 14).

Lonbardie 211, Lumbardie 523 Lombardy.

Marc 595, 906 Saint Mark.

Marie 1034, 1042 Mary, one of the persons miraculously healed.

Marie 53, 467, 631, 666 Saint Mary the Virgin.

Martin 794, 828, Martins 838 Martin, servant of Odo.

Martin 904, 1047 Saint Martin, bishop of Tours.

Martin 1045, 1054, Martins 1055 Martin, cripple miraculously healed.

Martins 531, 551 Martin, miraculously freed from iron bonds.

Novaire 583 Novara, city of northern Italy, west of Milan.

Act. SS. p. 599, note d:

"Novaria urbs Episcopalis inter Vercellas et Mediolanum, in cuius Ducatu consistit."

Odes 116 Odo or Eudes, count of Champagne (died 1037).

¹Odon 333, 340 Odo, servant of Saint Thibaut, cured of fever.

²Odon 760, 799, 815, etc., Odes 704, 722, 742, etc., Ode 751, 777, 816.

Odo, custodian of the body of Saint Thibaut, probably the same person as ¹Odon.

Paulus 129 Saint Paul, anchorite of Thebes, died about 341.

Pere 139 Monastery of Saint Pierre le Vif. See Burcars.

Persant 292 the Persians.

Petevins 904 the inhabitants of Poitou.

Phelippe 119 Philippe I, king of France (1060-1108).

Pierron 862 Pierres 408, 674, 676, etc. Peter, abbot of the monastery of Notre-Dame of Vangadizza.

Pitagoram 653 Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher.

Pitingo 167 Pitingen or in French Pit(t)ange, a village 16 kilometers north of Luxembourg.

Act. SS. p. 594, note m.

"Jamotte, 'Pitingen' aut 'Pitange' asserit esse pagum, prope Luxemburgum in diocesi Trevirense: eumque exhibent 'tabulae supra fluvium Prumiam, tribus Leucis a Trevisis.'"

Allou, *Vie de s. Thibaut*, note 9:

"Baillet, Godescard et les Bollandistes leur font passer le Rhin et placent Pettingen dans les forêts de la Souabe, ce qui est une erreur manifeste. Le R. P. Theis, Recteur des Rédemptoristes à Luxembourg, et son confrère le P. Romi,

nous ont donné à cet égard les renseignements les plus précis. Pettingen, en français Pittange, est un petit village de 250 âmes faisant partie de la paroisse de Moesdorf, à 16 kil. environ au nord de Luxembourg, et au pied de la forêt dite de Pettingen. La paroisse de Moesdorf appartenait autrefois au diocèse de Trèves; elle fait partie aujourd'hui de l'évêché de Luxembourg, qui n'a été définitivement érigé qu'en 1870."

Pravise 1039 ?

See Mabillon, p. 181, § 19:

"Sequenti die continuo altera, Dominica nomine, de villa, cui nomen est Praguma in episcopatu Tridentino, ibidem simili modo curata est. . . ."

Annales Cam. p. 372:

"Calcar et Praguma jam explicantur, ut loca sita in Bononiensi et Tridentino episcopatibus."

Collina, p. 173, § 2: 'Praguma' in the diocese of 'Trento.'

It is possible that 'Praguma,' with the addition of a suffix, has given 'Pragareze,' about 17 kil. north of Feltre. See J. Blaeus, *Toonnel des Aerdrycx oft Nieuwe Atlas* (Amsterdam, 1658), III, p. 119.

Premiain 680 Saint Primus (see Feliciain).

Provins 62, 114 Provins (Seine-et-Marne).

Roins 147, 154 Rheims.

Rome 206 Rome.

Saine 137 the Seine River.

Salanique 213, 671 Saianega, a small village about 20 kil. south of Vicenza and 30 kil. north of La Badia.

Allou, in *Vie de s. Thibaut*, etc., note II, has given the distances incorrectly.

"Sallanica, Salanga, Salanigo, se trouve à 30 kil. environ au midi de Vicence, et à 20 kil. au nord de l'abbaye de Vangadice (aujourd'hui La Badia). . . . Il n'y a plus de chapelle à Salanique, mais Saint Thibaut est l'objet d'une grande dévotion au bourg de Sossano qui se trouve dans le voisinage."

See note no. 12, p. 57.

Salemonz 371 Solomon. Cant. VIII. 6.

"quia fortis est ut mors dilectio."

Sarrazin 292 Saracens.

Sauveor 864 Saint Salvator, name of a church and monastery at Verona.

Mabillon, p. 177, § 8:

"... praefatus Petrus abbas cum Veronae in Cella sua sancti Salvatoris noctis tempore obdormisset . . . vivis speciem ignoti vivi. . . ."

Sens 138 Sens (Yonne).

Symeon 103 Simeon. See Luc. II. 25.

Taurians 593 inhabitant of Turin.

Taurin 585 Turin.



Tibaut 54, 72, etc., **Thibaut** 192, 1058, **Tibauz** 58, 114, etc.,
Thibauz 120, 125 **Saint Thibaut** (Theobald).
Tibauz 67, 72 **Thibaut** (died 1000), bishop of Vienne, great-uncle
of **Saint Thibaut's** mother. See *Act. SS.* May 21.
Tors 904 **Tours**.
Trive 202, **Trives** 206 **Trèves**.
Valevent 584, 589 a corrupt form?
Mabillon (p. 174, § 28) writes 'Lavagno,' which is also the
form found in the manuscript of Ménard and in Surius
(p. 12, § 14). *Act. SS.* p. 598, no. 5, has 'Laugagno.' MS
Bib. Nat. f. lat. 5278 has 'Laimagno.'
There is a town Lavagno, about 10 kil. east of Verona.
Vanguadice 677, **Vangadice** 970 **Vangadizza**. Santa Maria della
Vangadizza, an abbey, now in ruins, at La Badia del Polesine.
Veneriains 515 One of the persons miraculously healed.
Surius, p. 11, § 12, writes 'Venereus'; *Act. SS.* p. 598, no.
3, has 'Venerus,' and Mabillon, p. 174, § 26, has 'Venerius.'
Venice 208, 498, 906 **Venice**.
Viene 66, **Vianne** 74, 95 **Vienne** (Isère).
Vignole 1029 **Vignola**, about 14 kil. northwest of La Badia.
Vile Nuve 515 **Villanuova**, about 8 or 9 kil. southwest of Saianega.
Also **Villanova**, about 15 kil. southeast of La Badia.
Act. SS. p. 599, note c:
"Est autem Villanova oppidum dioecesis Astensis."
Vincence 229, 445, etc., **Vicenza**.
Ytalie 1025 **Italia**, woman's name. One of those for whom a
miracle was performed.

GLOSSARY

A

- abé**, ABBATEM, *subs. m.*, 408, 862 *abbot*; *n. s.* abes 700, 703, 863, etc., albes 674, 676.
- abrivé**, *BRIVOS, *Gallic (M-L 1318)*, *past p. and adj., impatient, eager*; *n. s.* abrivez 295.
- acoster**, COSTAM (*M-L 2279*), *intr. v., to lie down, to rest*; *past p. n. s.* acostez 276.
- acribler**, A CRIBRARE, *tr. v., to pierce, cover with deep sores*; *past p. a. pl.* acriblez 1030.
- aerdre**, *ADERIGERE (*M-L 162*), *refl. v., to cling, to hold, to give oneself up*; *pres. 3* aer 367, aert 1049; *impf. 3* aherioit 424.
- aidier**, ADJUTARE, *tr. v., 1009 to help, aid*; *adier* 496, 612; *pres. 6* aident 734; *condl. 3* adiroit 943; *pf. 3* aidet 902; *6* aderent 709.
- ale**, *verbal subs. from aidier, subs. f., 352, 710, 808 aid, help.*
- aigue**, AQUAM, *subs. f., 223, 224, etc., water.*
- aire**, HARJA, *Frank. (M-L 4048)*, *subs. f., 226, 257, 258 haircloth, shirt of haircloth.*
- ais**, ASSEM *influenced by AXEM (M-L 732)*, *subs. f., 260 plank, board. Godef. Compl. notes that ais is either masculine or feminine.*
- ajenoillier**, *AD-GENUCULARE (*see Foerster, C. v. T. Wörterbuch*), *intr. v., to kneel*; *pf. 3* ajenoilet 983.
- ajoster**, *AD-JUXTARE (*M-L 4645*), *tr. v., to unite, add*; *past p. n. s. m.* ajostés 264.
- al** 110, 339, 555, 559 *dialectal for il.*
- albes** 674, 676 *see abé.*
- ale** 368, 374, 382, 992 *dialectal for elle.*
- alegre**, ALACREM, *adj., 1054 happy, joyous*; *aliegre* 435; *n. s.* alegres 522, 610.
- aler**, AMBULARE, *intr. v., 299, 341, etc., to go*; *pres. 2* vas 772, 774; *3* vait 283, 530, etc.; *6* vont 663; *impf. 3* aloit 826, 854, etc.; *6* aloient 738, etc.; *pf. 3* ala 556, alet 141, 197, etc.; *6* alerent 147, 160, etc.; *imp. 4* aluns 312; *impf. subj. 1* alasse 563; *3* alast 279, 543, alasse 949; *past p. n. s. m.* alez 135, 296, etc.; *inf. as subs. 297, 457, etc.*
- aleu**, ALLÖD, *Frank. (M-L 369)*, *subs. m., rent, fief*; *a. pl.* aleus 375.
- aliance**, *for alijance*, ALLEVIARE (*M-L 361*), *subs. f., 550 help, consolation.*
- alijier**, ALLEVIARE, *tr. v., to relieve, lighten, alleviate*; *impf. 6* alijoient 320.
- aloier**, *ALLOCARE (*M-L 368*), *tr. v., to place, put*; *fut. 3* aloiera 694.
- amenevir**, MANVJAN, *Goth. (M-L 5341)*, *tr. v., to prepare*; *past p. n. s. m.* amenevis 461.
- amer**, AMARE, *tr. v., to love*; *impf. 3* amoit 755, 942; *pf. 3* amet 143, 210, etc.; *impf.*

- subj. 3 amasse 561; past p. n. s. m. amés 85, 411, amez 274; f. s. amee 34.
- amonestement**, from amonest-er, subs. m., 928 warning, advice.
- amonester**, *ADMONESTARE (M-L 180), tr. v., to warn, advise, exhort; impf. 3 amonestoit 280, 765; pf. 3 amonestet 803; imp. 2 amoneste 871; past p. n. s. m. amoneste 914. Cf. Z. für R. Phil., B. XLIII, H. I, S. I, § 180.
- amonition**, ADMONITIONEM, subs. f., 804 warning, advice; amonition 860, 1031.
- amont**, AD MONTEM, adv., 268, 397 above, on high.
- an** 248, see on.
- anbedous**, AMBOS DUOS, num., both; n. pl. anbedui 655, endui 163, 355, 939. Endui 939 might be past p. of enduire, incited, stirred.
- ancien**, *ANTIANUM, adj., old, ancient; n. pl. m. enciain 644; a. pl. m. anciens 1; s. f. ancienne 217.
- angelial**, formed from angele, adj., 859 angelic.
- angile**, ANGELAM, subs. m., 314 angel.
- anqui** 972, see iqui, adv., here. Adv. of place rather than of time. An results from confusion with ancui, to-day, now (<HINC HODIE), possibly due to a false notion that an came from in.
- ansi** 282, 638, 662, see issi.
- atene**, *ANTEPHONA (M-L 505), subs. f., 512 hymne, anthem.
- aorer**, ADORARE, tr. v., ahorer 713 to adore, worship; impf. 6 aoroient 1006; pf. 3 aoret 246; past p. n. s. m. aorez 102, 383.
- aornance**, ADORNARE + suffix -ANTIA, subs. f., 28 adornment.
- aorner**, ADORNARE, tr. v., to adorn, decorate, dress; pf. 6 ahornerent 165; past p. a. pl. m. aornés 9; s. f. aornee 500.
- aparouiller**, *APPARICULARE (M-L 537), tr. v., to prepare; past p. a. s. m. aparouille 890.
- apeler**, APPELLARE, tr. v., to call; pf. 3 apelez 213 (with unetymological z).
- apert**, APERTUM, adj., open, visible, manifest; a. pl. m. apers 978.
- aquerir**, AD QUÆRERE (cl. QUÆRERE), tr. v., to acquire; pf. 6 aquistrent 170.
- aranger**, HRINGS, Goth. (M-L 4209), tr. v., to arrange, place in order; pf. 3 aranget 895.
- arche**, ARCAM, subs. f., 253, 259 coffer, chest.
- ardece**, from ARDOR, subs. f., 879 ardor, joy.
- ardoir**, ARDERE, tr. v., to burn; past p. n. s. f. arse 924.
- arme**, ANIMAM, subs. f., 336, 423, 433, etc., soul; pl. armes 682. Ame is not found in this poem.
- aroer**, A-ROTARE, intr. v., to turn around; pres. p. n. s. aroanz 528.
- as** 4, 36, etc., contraction of a and les.
- asamblee**, from asambler (*ASSIMULARE M-L 731), subs. f., 359 meeting.
- assigier**, *ASSEDICARE (Mussafia, R. 18, p. 544), tr. v., to besiege; past p. s. f. assigee 1035.
- atirer**, *TIRARE (M-L 8755), refl. v., to prepare; pf. 6 atirerent 695; past p. n. s. m. atiriez 297 in such a condition.
- atost**, for atot, A *TOTTUM, prep., 833 with.

aus, *ELLOS, *stressed pro. 3rd per. a. pl. m.* 146, 161, 648, 999 *them*.
 aussement, from aussi (AL(IUD) SIC) and adv. ending, adv., 448 also, likewise; ausement 494, 628, etc., auximent 1040.
 autel, *ALIUM TALEM, adj., 1041 similar, such.
 auter, ALTAREM, subs. m., 1013 altar; autel 1049.
 aval, AD VALLEM, adv., 791, 798 below, beneath.
 avenir, AD VENIRE, intr. v., to happen; pres. 3 avient 275; pf. 3 avint 243, 321, aveint 293, 503.
 aventuré, past p. of aventurer (*ADVENTURA M-L 220), n. s. m. bien aventurez 271 happy.
 avversier, ADVERSARIUM, subs. m., 191 adversary, devil.
 évesque, EPISCOPUM, subs. m., 66 bishop; n. s. évesques 230; évesques 82, etc.; a. pl. évesques 70, 74.
 aviau, AB HOC (M-L 22), prep., 15, 153, etc., with. See Introduction, p. 34.
 avier, VIARE (cf. It. *avviare*), tr. v., to guide, conduct; pf. 3 aviet 962; refl. v., to start, set out; pres. 3 avie 153.
 avoir, HABERE, tr. v., 357 to have; pres. 1 ai 572, 703; 2 as 342, 549; 3 a 7, 44, etc., ha 641; 4 avons 50, etc.; 6 ont 1, 43, etc.; impf. 3 avoit 58, 61, etc.; 6 avoient 644, etc., avient 829; fut. 2 auras 332, 746; 3 aura 81, 344; pf. 3 ot 60, 66, etc., out 72; 6 orent 186; imp. 2 aies 432, 569; pres. subj. 2 aies 330; 3 ait 343; impf. subj. 3 eüst 267, 290; 6 eüssant 708; past p. au 374.
 avugle, AB OCTULUM, adj., 628 (n. pl. m.), blind; a. pl. m.

avugles 621; s. f. avugle 1004.

B

baillie, from baillir, BAJULUS (M-L 888), subs. f., 269, 889, power, possession, protection.
 baillier, BAJULARE (M-L 887), tr. v., to carry, bring; impf. 3 bailloit 850.
 barun, BARO, Germ. (M-L 962), subs. m., 537 baron.
 bastum, BASTUM (M-L 982), subs. m., 479 staff.
 batailleor, from bataille, adj., I war-like.
 beer, *BATARE, onomatopoeia (M-L 988), intr. v., to be open; tr. v., to desire; pres. 3 bee 868.
 beneïçon, BENEDICTIONEM, subs. f., 329 benediction, blessing.
 bençoit, BENEDICTUM, adj., 354 blessed.
 berat, from barater (*PRAT-TARE M-L 6731), subs. m., 302 deceit, ruse, trick.
 bien, BENE, adv., 7, 36, etc., bin 186, 586, 588 well.
 blecier, *BLETTIAN (M-L 1168), tr. v., to wound, mar; impf. 3 bloissoit 438; past p. n. pl. m. blecie 706.
 bloissier, see blecier.
 bobant, BOB- (M-L 1181), subs. m., 239 vanity, boasting. (See Wartburg, *Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, Lieferung nr. 6, p. 416*. "Bob ist ein lalkwort das etwas aufgedunsenes, dickes, geschwollenes bezeichnet.")
 boiche, BUCCAM, subs. f., 392, 801, etc., mouth.
 boine, *BOTINA, subs. f., 120, 619 boundary, limit. M-L 1235 gives the series *BOTINA > botne, bosne, borne, bone.

H-D (see borne) suggests *BODINA* as the etymon. In this dialect boine for bone is not surprising. *Godef. Compl.* gives the following example: Planter boynes et limites (1444, *Cart. mun. de Lyon*, p. 301).

boranfier, radical of boulder and INFLARE (cf. mod. Fr. bour-souffler), *tr. v.*, to swell, puff out; *past p. n. s. m.* boranfiiez 608.

borjois, *BURGENSEM (BURGS, *Germ. M-L 1407*), *subs. m.*, 447 citizen, inhabitant of a town.

braiz, BRACHIUM (*M-L 1256*), *subs. m.*, 524, 529, etc., arm.

broiche, BROCCUS (*M-L 1319*), *subs. f.*, spike, prong, crowbar; *plu.* broiches 833.

bruire, RUGIRE (*M-L 7428*) and BRAMMON (*M-L 1270*), *intr. v.*, to make a noise, to be noised abroad; *pres. p.* bruissant 354.

bruit, from bruire, *subs. m.*, 292, 696, 966 noise, confused sound.

C

ce, ECCE HOC, *dem. pro.*, 32, 33, 115, etc., 21, 24, 138, etc., ci 113, 592 *this, that*.

cel, ECCE ILLUM, *dem. adj. and pro.*, 281, 288, etc., *this, that*; çal 213, 255, etc., celui 105, 420, etc.; *n. s. m.* cils 838, 850, etc., cil 789, 810, etc., çal 849; *n. pl. m.* cil 5, 42, etc., çaus 681; *a. pl. m.* cels 657, çaus 164, 274, etc., ceaus 16, 56, 109, etc.; *s. f.* cele 18, 886, etc.

certainement, *CERTANA MENTE (*M-L 1839*), *adv.*, 171 *certainly, positively*.

cest, ECCE ISTUM, *dem. adj. and pro.*, 121, 478, etc., *this, that*; cestui 73, 1056, cetui 181; *n. s. m.* ciz 69, 105, 534, etc., ci 62, 262; *n. pl. m.* cist 588, 796, etc.; *a. pl. m.* ces 176, 536; *s. f.* ceste 340, 394, etc.; *pl. f.* cestes 490, 763, ces 134, 885, cetes 736.

chacier, *CAPTIARE (*M-L 1662*), *tr. v.*, to drive away; *pf.* 3 chaça 288.

chacun, QUISQUE UNUM *infl. by CATA*, *pro. and adj.*, 234 *each, each one*; *n. s.* chacuns 24, 461, 505; chacuns 57.

chalunge, CALUMNIA (*M-L 1527*), *subs. f.*, 698 *opposition, attack*.

cham, CANTUM, *subs. m.*, 656 *song*.

chandoile, CANDELA, *subs. f.*, 528, 529 *candle*.

chanu, CANUTUM, *adj.*, 451 *white-haired, old*.

chaolr, CADERE, *intr. v.*, to fall; *pf.* 3 chaïst 786; cheïst 528.

¹char, CARNEM, *subs. f.*, 222, 896, 1002; charz 895 *flesh*.

²char, CARRUM, *subs. m.*, 300, 303 *cart, chariot*.

chatel, CASTELLUM, *subs. m.*, 474, 476, etc., *town, castle*; *n. s.* chatiaus 114, 487; *a. pl.* chataus 450.

chaut, CALIDUM, *subs. m.*, 256, 381 *heat*.

chemin, CAMMINUM, *Gall. (M-L 1552)*, *subs. m.*, 189, chimin 311 *road, path*.

chie, CAPUT, *subs. m.*, 851 *head, end*; *n. s.* chies 489; traire a chie 55, 829 *to accomplish*.

chier, CARUM, *adj.*, 363 *dear, beloved*.

chimin 311, *see chemin*.

chivalerie, *CABALLARIA (CABALLUS, *M-L 1440*), *subs. f.*,

- 100, 148, 152 *knighthood, chivalry*.
- chivalier**, CABALLARIUM, *subs. m.*, 142 *knight*; *n. pl.* chivalier 447; *n. s.* chivaliers 148.
- chiver** (*Godef. chaver*), CAVARE, *intr. v.*, to dig; *pres. 2* chives 819; *fut. 2* chiveras 817; *pf. 6* chiverent 798.
- choisir**, KAUSJAN, *Goth. (M-L 4685)*, *inf. as subs.*, 368 *choice*.
- ciel**, CAELUM, *subs. m.*, 314, etc., *heaven*; *cel* 756; *a. pl.* ciels 133.
- civere**, CAPRA, *subs. f.*; *pl.* civeres 178, *probably for* cievres, *goat*.
- cler**, CLARUM, *adj.*, *clear*, *famous*; *n. s. m.* clers 65; *s. f.* clere 481, 664.
- clöp**, *CLOPPUM, *adj.*, *lame*; *n. s. m.* clos 490.
- coigne**, CUNEATA, *subs. f.*, *axe*; *a. pl.* coignes 291. *Dialectal for* coignée.
- coler**, COLARE, *tr. v.*, to slip, take away; *pf. 6* colerent 182.
- colpalble**, CULPABILEM, *adj.*, 570 *guilty*.
- colpe**, CULPAM, *subs. f.*, 985 *guilt, fault, sin*.
- columbe**, COLUMBAM, *subs. f.*, 316, 339 *dove*.
- comancier**, *COMINITIARE (*M-L 2079*), *tr. v.*, to begin; *pres. 3* comance 25.
- compaignie**, *COMPANIA, *subs. f.*, 268 *company*.
- comparer**, COMPARARE, *tr. v.*, to pay for; *pf. 6* comparerent 181.
- compeignon**, *COMPANIONEM (*M-L 2093*), *subs. m.*, *companion*; *n. s.* compeinz 203, 263, compainz 243.
- conchier**, CONCACARE (*M-L 2110*), *tr. v.*, to infect, pollute; *past p. n. s. m.* conchiez 1023.
- confes**, CONFESSUM, *adj.*, *confessed*; *n. s.* confes 542.
- congie**, COMMEATUM, *subs. m.*, 931 *leave, farewell*.
- consell**, CONSILIUM, *subs. m.*, 572, 963, etc., *advice, counsel, help*; *consoil* 140, 484, etc.
- conseillier**, *CONSILIARE (*M-L 2163*), *tr. v.*, to advise; *pf. 3* conaeillet 140; *impf. subj. 3* consoillast 712.
- contrait**, CONTRACTUM, *adj.*, 611 *crippled, deformed, paralysed*; *n. s. m.* contraiz 491.
- contrever** (= controver, *see Godef. Lexique*), TURBARE, *tr. v.*, to find, to imagine; *impf. 3* contrevoit 764.
- conuchance**, *COGNOSCANTIAM, *subs. f.*, 109 *knowledge, proof; acquaintance, friends*; *conuichance* 61, 68.
- conuistre**, COGNOSCERE, *tr. v.*, to know; *impf. 6* conuissioient 1003; *pf. 3* conuit 407, conut 866.
- coraje**, COR-ATICUM (*M-L 2217*), *subs. m.*, *desire, ardor, courage*; *n. s.* corajes 765.
- corgie**, *CORRIGIATAM (*see Foerster, Christian v. Troyes Wörterbuch*), *subs. f.*, *thong*; *a. pl.* corgies 234.
- corrocier**, *CORRUPTIARE (*M-L 2261*), *intr. v.*, to be angry; *pres. 4* corroçons 51.
- ¹corroie, *from* CURRERE, *subs. f.*, 661 'run-way,' *right path*.
- ²corroie, CORRIGIA (*M-L 2253*), *subs. f.*, 848 *strap, belt*.
- corver**, CURVARE, *tr. v.*, to bend; *past p. n. s. m.* corvés 1046.
- coste**, COSTAM (*M-L 2279*), *prep.*, 640 *beside, by the side of*.
- coveitier**, *CUPIDIETARE (*M-L*

2405), *tr. v.*, to desire; *pres. 4* coveitons 652; *impf. 3* coveitoit 236.
covenir, **CONVENIRE**, *intr. v.*, to be necessary; *pres. 3* covient 619, 909; *fut. 3* covindra 47; *pf. 3* coveint 301.
covent, **CONVENTUM**, *subs. m.*, 705 assembly, congregation; monastery, convent; *n. s.* coventz 520.
covrement, *from* recovter (**RECUPERARE** *M-L* 7136), *subs. m.*, 708 recovery.
covter, ***CUPERARE** (*from* **RECUPERARE**), *tr. v.*, 621 to recover, regain; *past p. a. pl. m.* covtrés 593.
creance, *from* **CREDERE** and the ending -**ATIAM**, *subs. f.*, 27, 549 belief, faith.
cremance, **CREM**, *Galic and suffix -ANTIA* (*M-L* 8877), *subs. f.*, 814 fear.
croire, **CREDERE**, *tr. v.*, to believe; *pres. 1* croi 291, 379; 4 creons 26, 264.
crosler, ***CORROTULARE** (*M-L* 2260), *tr. and intr. v.*, to shake; to tremble; *impf. 3* crosloït 278; *pf. 3* crosla 415.
¹**cuer**, **COR**, *subs. m.*, 125, 370, etc., heart; *n. s.* cuers 868, etc.; *a. pl.* cuers 719, etc.; *de cuer* 711, 982, etc., willingly, gladly, fervently.
²**cuer**, **CHORUM**, *subs. m.*, 811, 813 choir.
cuidier, **COGITARE**, *tr. v.*, to think, believe; *impf. 3* cuidoit 281, 357, cudoit 200; *pf. 3* cuida 193, 305, cuidet 304; *impf. subj. 3* cuidast 240.
custoïde, *learned form from* **CUSTODEM**, *subs. m.*, 704 guard.

D

dard, **DAROB**, *Frank. (M-L* 2479), *subs. m.*, dart; *a. pl.* darz 35.
Dé, *see* **Deu**, **God**.
deffens, **DEFENSUM**, *subs. m.*, 698 defense, resistance.
demandres que, **DUM INTERIM** (*M-L* 2794), *conj.*, 426 while.
demore, *from* demorer, *subs. f.*, 145 delay.
demoree, **DEMORATA**, *subs. f.*, 871 delay.
demorement, *from* demorer and suffix -ment (-**MENTUM**), *subs. m.*, 930 dwelling, habitation.
demorer, ***DEMORARE**, *intr. v.*, to live, remain; *impf. 3* demoroit 1040; *pf. 3* demoret 947.
derompre, **DE RUMPERE**, *tr. v.* used substantively, 575 breaking, breaking away.
descuvrir, **DIS COOPERIRE**, *tr. v.*, to disclose; *pf. 3* descruvit, metathesis for descuvrit 953.
desirantment, *adv. based on the verb* desirer (**DESIDERARE**), 941 gladly.
desleiance, ***DISLIGANTIA**, *subs. f.*, 548 freedom, deliverance, unbinding.
deslier, ***DISLIGARE** (*M-L* 2672), *tr. v.*, to free, loosen; *pf. 3* desliet 578; *imp. 2* deslie 570; *past p. n. s. m.* desliez 554.
dessirer, **DE SKERRAN** (*M-L* 7990), *tr. v.*, to break, rend, sever; *pf. 3* dessiret 366.
despoillier, **DESPOLIARE**, *refl. v.*, to take off (of clothes); *pf. 6* despoillèrent 163.
Deu, **DEUM**, *subs. m.* 44, 207, etc., God; **Dé** 34, 84, etc.; *n. s.* Deus 55, 244, etc.; **Des** 11, 20, etc.; *a. pl.* Des 9.

deus, DUOS, *num., two; n. pl. m. dui 261, 611, etc.; f. does 503.*
 diable, DIABOLUM, *subs. m., 266, 277, etc., devil, satan; diauble 189; n. s. diables 197, 199, etc.*
 disormais, DE EX HORA MAGIS, *adv., 49, 106 henceforth.*
 do, *contraction of de and lo, 13, 54, 100, etc., of the, some; dou 172, 201, etc.*
 does, *see deus, two.*
 doler, DOLARE, *tr. v., to plane, smooth with an adze; past p. s. f. dolee 260.*
 doloir, DOLERE, *intr. v., to suffer, feel sorrowful; pres. p. n. s. dolanz 347, 567.*
 dontres que (Godef. Lexique, dentre que, Constans, Chrestomathie, entreusque), DE-INTRO USQUE, *conj., 1044 while.*
 dou, *see do.*
 doz, DULCEM, *adj., 568 sweet, gentle.*
 drecier, *DIRECTIARE (M-L 2645), *tr. v., 529 to straighten, set upright.*
 dru, *DLUTOS, Gall. (M-L 2708), *adj., 1051 strong, healthy; n. s. drus 493.*
 dun, DE UNDE (M-L 9062), *rel. pro., 318, 389, 534 of whom, of which, with which; dunt 611.*

E

einz, *ANTIUS, *prep., 441 before; conj., 862 but; einz que, conj., 245, 590, 591, 949 before.*
 embler, INVOLARE, *tr. v., to take away, steal; pf. 3 emblet 303, 901; 6 emblerent 904.*
 encliner, INCLINARE, *refl. v., to bow down; pf. 3 enclinet 800.*

ençoisque, ainz + eis < IPSUM? (Constans, Chrestomathie, Glossaire), *conj., 94, 616 before; rather than. (Godef. ainçois.)*
 endemain, IN DE MANE, *subs. m., 948 the next day.*
 endui 163, 355, 939 *see anbeadous.*
 enfance, INFANTIA, *subs. f., 58 childishness, follies of youth.*
 enforcier, *formed from force < FORTIA, refl. v., 658 to try hard, to apply oneself.*
 engoine, AGONIA (n from ANGOR; M-L 291), *subs. f., 426 death struggle, agony. (Godef. agoine.)*
 enor 26, 53, *see honor.*
 enpirier, *formed from PEJOR, intr. v., to grow worse; impf. 3 enpiroit 345.*
 entendre, INTENDERE, *intr. v., to fix one's attention, direct one's energies; pf. 6 entendre 796, entendreent 956.*
 entendue, *from entendre, subs. f., 157, 480, 990 attention, effort, intention.*
 entirement, INTEGRA MENTE, *adv., 935 completely, entirely, fully.*
 entroblir, INTER *OBLITARE, *tr. v., to forget, to forget for a time; pres. 3 entroblie 150.*
 envair, *INVADIRE (cl. INVADERE), *tr. v., to seize, to lay hands on; pf. 3 envait 881.*
 enveloper, FALUPPA + VOLVĒRE (M-L 3173), *tr. v., to wrap, envelop; pf. 3 envelopet 896.*
 environer, *formed from environ < IN + VIRON < GIRARE (see H-D environ), tr. v., to make the tour of; to put around, surround; pres. 3 environne 31; 5 anvironez 37; impf. 3 anvironoit 988; pf. 3 an-*

- vironet 214; *past p. a. pl. m.* environez 533.
- es**, contraction of *en* and *les*, 25, 63, 540, etc., in the, on the.
- esbaïr**, **EX *BADIRE** (*M-L* 851, *BA* expression of astonishment), *refl. v.*, to be frightened, dismayed; *pf.* 3 esbaïst 308; *past p. n. pl. m.* esbaï 434; *n. s. m.* esbaïs 749.
- escortier**, ***EXCURTIARE** (*M-L* 2994), *refl. v.*, to hasten, run; *pres.* 4 escortons 313.
- escrire**, **SCRIBERE**, *tr. v.*, 650 to write; *pf.* 3 escrist 674, 1056; *past p.* escrist 754, 909, escrit 596, 769, esscrist 514.
- escuier**, **SCUTARIUM**, *subs. m.*, squire; *a. pl.* escuiers 146, 159.
- esjoïr**, ***GAUDIRE** (*cl. GAUDERE*), *refl. v.*, to rejoice; *imp.* 2 esjoïs 78; 5 esjoïssez 90; *tr. v.*, to fill with joy; *pf.* 3 esjoït 743; *past p. n. pl. m.* esjoï 435.
- esmaïier**, ***EXMAGARE**, *Germ.* (*M-L* 3022), *refl. v.*, to be moved, stirred, upset; *pf.* 3 esmaïet 194.
- espens**, **EXPENSUM**, *subs. m.*, 868 care, trouble.
- esperité** (formed on *esperit*), *adj.*, spiritual, celestial; *a. pl.* esperités 413.
- esperitel**, **SPIRITALEM**, *adj.*, 860 spiritual.
- espinage**, **SPINA + -ATICUM**, *subs. f.*, thorns; *a. pl.* espinaiges 63. The usual *espinage*, *spinach*, is derived from the arabic **ASPANÂKH** (*M-L* 706).
- espletier**, formed from **EXPLICITUM**, *intr. v.*, to make haste, act with energy; *past p.* espletie 206.
- espoentable**, ***EXPAVENTABILEM**, *adj.*, frightful, terrible; *n. s. for n. pl.* espoentables 1020.
- espondre**, **EXPONERE**, *tr. v.*, to explain; *fut.* 1 espondrai 112.
- esprover**, **EX-PROBARE**, *tr. v.*, to prove; *past p. f. s.* esprovee 499.
- espurjier**, **EXPURGARE**, *tr. v.*, to purify; *impf.* 3 espurjoit 395.
- essaucier**, ***EXALTIARE** (*M-L* 2935), *tr. v.*, to exalt, glorify; *past p. f. s.* essauciee 472, essaucie 665.
- essemble**, **EXEMPLA**, *subs. f.*, story, moral tale; *pl.* essembles 907.
- essuier**, **EXSUCARE**, *intr. v.*, to be dried; *past p. n. s. m.* essuiz 308.
- ester**, **STARE**, *intr. v.*, stand; *pf.* 6 esterent 940 (from *Lat. pluperfect*).
- estranger**, formed from **EX-TRANEUS**, *tr. v.*, to set aside; *pf.* 6 estrangerent 183.
- estre**, ***ESSERE**, *v.*, 19, 665, etc., to be; *pres.* 1 sui 15, 567, etc., suis 565; 2 es 868, 869, etc.; 3 es 479, est 29, 33, etc.; 4 soies 331; 5 estes 566; 6 sunt 39, 42, etc., sont 5, 446, etc.; *impf.* 3 estoit 74, 103, etc., ere 262; 6 estoient 261, 453, etc., erent 813, 958, estint 834; *fut.* 3 sera 18, 84, etc., ert 92, 93, etc.; *pf.* 3 fui 71, 101, fu 58, 59, etc., fuit 463; 6 furent 3, 108, etc.; *pres. subj.* 3 soit 17, 23, etc.; 6 soient 909; *impf. subj.* 3 fuisse 1027, fusse 245, 438, fust 126, 439, etc.; 6 fussant 845; *imp.* 2 soies 79; 5 seis 679, soïes 751; *past p.* esté 2, 383, etc.
- estudier**, ***STUDIARE** (*M-L* 8325), *refl. v.*, to apply oneself, address zeal; *pres.* 3

estudie 8; *fut.* 1 estudierai 113.
esveiller, EX-VIGILARE, *refl.* v., to wake up; *pf.* 3 esveilla 783, esveillait 873.
esvoil, v. subs. from *esveiller*, m., 958 watch, guard.
evesques 230, *see* *avesque*.

F

faille, subs. from *faillir*, f., lack, want; *senz* faille 584 *indeed, certainly*.

faillir, FALLERE, *intr.* v., to fail, be lacking; *tr.* v., to miss, lack; *impf.* 3 failloit 923; *fut.* 2 faudras 819; 3 faudra 693; 6 faudront 616; *pf.* 6 faillirent 266. a paroles faudront 616, they will lack words, they will not have words. *See* *Constans*, *Chrestomathie*, *Merlin*, p. 84, l. 301, 302, and *Glossaire*, *faillir*.

faire, FACERE, *tr.* v., 176, etc., fere 24, 145 to do, make; *pres.* 3 fait 22, 32, etc.; 6 font 617; *impf.* 3 façoit 858, faisoit 130, 240, faisoit 250; 6 façoient 179, 1020; *fut.* 2 faras 776, 816; 3 fara 548; *condl.* 3 faroit 361, 978; *pf.* 3 fit 420, 492, etc., fist 513, 622; 6 firent 158, 840, etc.; *impf.* subj. 3 feist 381; 6 feissant 291, 841; *imp.* 2 fai 568; *past p.* fait 255, 913, n. s. m. faiz 883.
fauz, FALCEM, subs. f., sickle; a. pl. 177.

febricitant, FEBRICITANTEM, *adj.*, 629 ill with a fever.

feial, *FIDALEM (cl. FIDELM), *adj.*, 899 loyal, faithful; n. s. m. feiaus 912; subs., a. pl. m. feiaus 265 the faithful, the believers.

feiaument, FIDALE-MENTE, *adv.*, 51 faithfully, truthfully.

fenir, FINIRE, *intr.* v., to end, to die; *pres.* 3 fenist 1058; *impf.* subj. 3 fenisse 384; *past p.* a. pl. f. fenies 186.

fessor, FOSSORIUM, subs. m., 790 implement for digging, pick, mattock.

fessorer, formed from FOSSORIUM, *intr.* v., 746, 773 to dig; *inf.* used subs. 814; *impf.* 3 fessoroit 847, 850; 6 fessoroient 843; *fut.* 2 fossereras 777; *condl.* 3 fessoreroit 727; *pf.* 3 fessorret 790; 6 fessorerent 795, 830; *pres.* p. fessorant 828.

fevre, FEBREM, subs. f., 334, 343 fever.

fi, FIDUM, *adj.*, 207 real, sure; n. s. m. fis 751; de fi 431, really, certainly.

fiance, *FIDANTIA (cl. FIDENTIA), subs. f., 980 faith, confidence.

ficher, *FIGICARE (M-L 3200), *tr.* v., to thrust; *pf.* 3 fichet 823; *past p.* f. fichie 425.

fien, FEMUM (cl. FIMUM), subs. m., manure; n. s. for a. s. fiens 178.

finer, formed from subs. fin, *intr.* v., to end, cease; *pres.* 3 fine 625.

foible, FLEBILE, *adj.*, 42 weak; used as subs. n. pl. 628; a. pl. foibles 621.

foloier, *FOLLICARE, *intr.* v., 657 to commit follies.

forsvoier, FORIS VIARE, *intr.* v., to turn aside from the right way; *pres.* 3 forsvoie 660.

freindre, FRANGERE, *intr.* v., 530 to break.

freter, *FRICTARE (M-L 3505), *tr.* v., to rub; *impf.* 3 fretoit 989.

fust, FUSTEM, subs. m., 255 log, beam.

G

gaires, WAIGARO, Frank. (M-L 9485), *adv.*, 339, *gaires* 402 much, long.
galie, GALAIA, Greek (M-L 3642), *subs. f.*, 209 boat, galley.
garant, WARJAND, Frank. (M-L 9505), *subs. m.*, 631 witness, pledge. (Godef. Compl. "celui qui assure quelque chose à quelqu'un.")
garantie, formed from *garant*, *subs. f.*, 87, 422 guarantee, pledge, proof; *guarentie* 22 protection.
gardeor, from *garder* < *WARDAN*, Germ. + *ATOREM* (M-L 9502), *subs. m.*, guardian; *n. s. gardierres* 722, *garderres* 742, 771.
garir, WARJAN, Germ. (M-L 9504), *tr. v.*, to save, cure; *past p. n. s. m. gariz* 609; *f. garie* 1036; *intr. v.*, to be cured; *pf. 6 garirent* 614.
garison, from *garir*, *subs. f.*, 477, 1042 cure.
giter, for *jeter*, **JECTARE* (M-L 4568), *tr. v.*, to throw, cast forth; *past p. s. f. gitee* 1037.
gote, GUTTAM, *subs. f.*, drop; used to strengthen negative, 976 not at all.
graisse, **CRASSIA* (M-L 2298), *subs. f.*, 222 grease.
gre, GRATUM, *subs. m.*, thanks; *a. pl. gres* 936.
greinor, GRANDIOREM, *adj.*, 980 greater. (Godef. *graignor*.)
guerpir, WERPAN, Frank. (M-L 9525), *tr. v.*, 363 to give up, abandon; *pf. 3 guerpit* 111, 365.
guardon, for *guerredon*, WIDARLON, Germ. influenced by *DONUM* (M-L 9529), *subs. m.*, 252, 332 reward.
guinement, derived from *guinier*

and the suffix -MENTUM, *subs. m.*, 927 "wink," will, wish.

guinier, WINGJAN, Frank. (M-L 9548), *inf. used as subs. m.*, 342 "wink," will, wish.

H

ha, *pres. 3 of avoir*, 641.
harmitain, **EREMITANUM* (cl. *EREMITICUM* and *EREMITIDEM*), *subs. m.*, hermit; *n. s. harmitains* 126.
hermite, *EREMITAM*, *subs. m.*, 135 hermit; *ermite* 140; *n. s. ermites* 141.
hi, *IBI*, *adv.*, 422, 450, 492 there; i 216, 505, etc.
hiqui 377, see *iqui*, *adv.*, here.
hissi, 642, see *issi*.
hoir, **HEREM* (cl. *HEREDEM*, M-L 4115), *subs. m.*, 653 heir.
honor, *HONOREM*, *subs. f.*, 93 honor; *onor* 466, *enor* 26, 53.
hurter, **HURTARE* (M-L 4244), *intr. v.*, to strike; *pf. 3 hurtet* 825.

I

iauz, 489, 582, etc., see *oel*.
ice, *ECCE HOC*, *dem. pro.*, 8, 227, 420, etc., this, that; *ico* 20, 726, etc., *ici* 113?
icel, *ECCE ILLUM*, *dem. adj. and pro.*, 410 this, that, the one; *iceal* 214; *n. s. m. icaus* 1053.
icest, *ECCE ISTUM*, *dem. adj. and pro.*, 50 this, that; *n. s. m. iciz* 74, 687, 863, 927; *n. pl. m. icist* 830; *a. s. f. iceate* 86, 551, etc.
igal, *AEQUALEM*, *adj.*, level, flat, smooth; *n. s. f. igues* 254.
iglise, *ECCLESIA*, *subs. f.*, 33, 217, 348, etc., church; *yglise* 26, 30, 41; *pl. iglises* 738.
incarnation, *INCARNATIONEM*, *subs. f.*, 918 incarnation.

indition, **INDICTIONEM**, *subs. f.*, 919 *indiction*, *period of 15 years in the church calendar*; *n. s. inditions* 442.

iqui, **ECCUM HIC**, *adv.*, 204, 262, *etc.*, *here*; **hiqui** 377, *anqui* 972.

irascu, ***IRASCUTUM**, *past p. of iraistre*, *angry*, *grieved*; *n. s. irascus* 204, 567.

issi, **AEQUE?+SIC** (*M-L* 7892), *adv.*, 144, 205, *etc.*, *thus*, *so*, *in this way*; **hissi** 642, **ansi** 282, 638, 662.

issir, **EXIRE**, *intr. v.*, *to come*, *be descended*; *to go out*; *pf.* 3 **issit** 110, 1022; 6 **issèrent** 965; *past p. n. pl. m. issu* 429.

itel, **ECCE TALEM**, *adj.*, 769 *such*; **iltel** 352; *a. pl. f. itès* 907.

J

ja, **JAM**, *adv.*, 275, 328, 855, 973; **jai** 702 *now*, *already*.

jai 702, *see ja*.

jaint, *for joint*, **JUNCTUM**, *past p.*, *joined*; *n. s. m. jainz* 409.

jangleor, *from jangler*, *subs. m.*, 3 *boaster*, *prater*.

jangler, ***JANGULARE** (*M-L* 4574), *intr. v.*, *to bark*; *to boast*, *chatter*; *impf.* 6 **janglint** 1018.

janglerie, *from jangler*, *subs. f.*, 52 *chatter*, *boasting*, *prattling*.

jene, **JUVENEM**, *adj.*, 451 *young*; **jovre** 448.

jenol, ***GENUCULUM** (*M-L* 3737), *subs. m.*, *knee*; *a. pl. genoz* 887.

jeûner, **JEJUNARE**, *intr. v.*, *to fast*; *impf.* 3 **jeûnoit** 735; *inf. as subs.* 401 *fasting*.

jostisier, ***JUSTITIARE** (*see Foerstler*, *Christian v. Troyes Wörterbuch*), *tr. v.*, 400 *to force*.

jovre 448, *see jene*.

jovrece, ***JUVENITIA**, *subs. f.*, 120 *youth*, *young manhood*. **JUVENITIA** > **jovrece** > **jovre** > **juvne** > **jovre**. *n* > *r* *early*, *and thus the v is retained*.

jus, **DEORSUM**, *adv.*, 200 *down*.

L

la, **ILLAC**, *adv.*, 560, 1036 *there*; **lai** 552, 822.

laboraige, *from LABOR and -ATICUM*, *subs. m.*, 181 *work*.

lai 552, 822, *see la*.

laianz, **ILLAC INTUS**, *adv.*, 427 *here within*.

laier, ***LAGARE** (*cl. LEGARE*), *tr. v.*, *to leave*; *fut. I* **lairai** 109.

larrecin, **LATROCINIUM**, *subs. m.*, 899 *theft*.

lee 356, *fem. of lié*.

leu, **LŒCUM**, *subs. m.*, 107, 167, 185, *etc.*, *place*; **lue** 410, 679, 694; *n. s. leus* 486, **lues** 115, 675; *a. pl. lues* 533, 635; **en leu de** 259, **en lue de** 6 *instead of*.

liain, **LIGAMÏNEM**, *subs. m.*, 570 *bond*, *band*; *a. pl. liains* 366, 578.

lié, **LAETUM**, *adj.*, *happy*; *n. s. m. liez* 556; *s. f. lee* 356.

liger, ***LEVIARIUM** (*M-L* 5003), *adj.*, *light*; *a. s. f. ligere* 307.

linçuel, **LINTEOLUM**, *subs. m.*, 255, 258 *sheet*, *linen garment*.

lioire, *from LIGARE*, *subs. f.*, *band*; *a. pl. loires* 532.

lo, **ILLUM**, *def. art.*, 35, 53, 172, 239, *etc.*, *the*; **lou** 170, 185, 207, 244, *etc.*, *l'* 140, 928; *n. s. li* 13, 82, 85, *etc.*; *n. pl. li* 246, 314, 435, *etc.*; *a. pl. les* 1, 3, 28, *etc.*; *n. s. f. la* 270, 343, *etc.*, *l'* 678, *etc.*, *li* 96, 124, 336, *etc.*; *a. s. f. la* 63, 71, *etc.*, *l'* 53, 303, *etc.*; *pl. f. les* 177, *etc.*

loer, **LAUDARE**, *tr. v.*, *to praise*;

pres. 6 loent 635; *pf.* 3 loet 900, loia 1024; *past p. n. s. m.* loez 100, 916; *s. f.* loee 498.
loier, **LIGARE**, *intr. v.*, to bind; *pres.* 6 loient 366.
lon, **LONGUM**, *prep.* 201, 986 along, beside; *lun* 724; *adv.* do *lun* 241 completely, at full length.
los, **LAUS**, *subs. m.*, 239, 250 praise; *a. pl.* los 9, 645.
lue 410, 679, etc., see **leu**.

M

maalie, ***MEDALIA** (*M-L* 5451), *subs. f.*, 7 farthing's worth.
maignie, ***MANSIONATA** (*M-L* 5313), *subs. f.*, 238 household.
malaise, **MALUM ADJACENS** (*M-L* 168, *A. Thomas*, *Essais*, *p.* 207), *subs. m.*, 494 discomfort, illness.
manoir, **MANERE**, *intr. v.*, to remain, dwell; *pres. ind.* 3 maint 378, 643.
martirier, from **MARTYRIUM**, *tr. v.*, to torture; *past p. n. pl.* martiriie 468. For *ex.* of form *martirieri*, see *Godef.* *Dict.*
matine, **MATUTINUM**, *subs. f.*, *matins*; *pl.* matines 249, 279.
maufé, **MALE FATUM**, *subs. m.*, 288 the devil.
meins, **MINUS**, *adv.*; *a. m.* 617 at least.
meint, **MAGNUM TANTUM**, *adj.*, many, many a; *a. pl. m.* meinz 657, 863; *s. f.* meinte 764; *pl. f.* meintes 432, 986, 1048, etc.
membre, **MEMORARE**, *imper. v.* (with indirect obj.), to remember; *pf.* 3 membret 350.
merveillable, from **MIRABILIA + ABILEM**, *adj.*, wonderful, marvelous; *a. pl. f.* merveillables 884.
merveilleusement, from *mer-*

veilleuse (**MIRABILIA + OSA**), *adv.*, 898 marvelously; *merveilleusement* 415.
merveillier, formed from **MIRABILEM**, *reflex. v.*, 398 to marvel, wonder; *mervelier* 199; *impf.* 6 merveilleoient 1004.
mervolle, **MIRABILIA**, *subs. f.*, 788 wonder, marvel.
mesaise, **MINUS ADJACENS** (*M-L* 168, *A. Thomas*, *Essais*, *p.* 207), *subs. m.*, 388 discomfort, illness.
meschie, **MINUS CAPUT**, *subs. m.*, 654 misery, calamity.
messaigne, from **MISSUM** and **-ATICUM**, *subs. m.*, 878 message, mission.
miaus, **MELIUS**, *adv.*, 12, 107, 665, 690, etc., better; *subs.*, *lo miaus* 368 the best.
moiche, **MUSCA**, *subs. f.*, 124 equals mouche à miel, bee.
moigne, **MÖNACHUM**, *subs. m.*, monk; *n. s.* moignes 138; *a. pl.* 411, 714.
monter, **MONTARE**, *intr. v.*, to mount; *pf.* 3 montit 672.

N

nafrer, **NARWA**, *Frank.* (*M-L* 5830), *tr. v.*, to wound; *past p. f.* nafree 35.
naistre, **NASCERE**, *intr. v.*, to be born; *pres.* 3 naist 63; *fut.* 3 naitra 80, 92, naistra 82; *pf.* 3 nasquist 107, 637; *impf. subj.* 3 nasquist 94, nasquisee 69; *past p. n. s.* nez 114, 294, etc.; *f. s.* nee 1026.
narrie, **NARICA** (*M-L* 5824), *subs. f.*, nostril; *pl.* narries 1037.
naschance, **NASCENTIA**, *subs. f.*, 69 birth.
net, **NITIDUM**, *adj.*, handsome; *n. s. m.* nez 531.

nigun, NEC UNUM, *adj.*, 23, 385, *etc.*, *no, not any; no one; n. s. m. niguns* 48, 199, *etc.*
 noient, NE INDE? (*M-L* 5882), *subs. m.*, 225 *nothing*.
 noise, NAUSEAM, *subs. f.*, 291, 696, *etc.*, *noise, uproar*.
 nuire, *NOCERE, *intr. v.*, *to hurt; past p. a. s. m. nuit* 613.
 nul, NULLUM, *adj.*, 915 *no, not any; no one; n. s. nus* 440, 723, 938, *nuns* 592, 660, 1043.

O

°o 75, 774, *see* °ou.
 °o, APUD, *prep.*, 76, 793, *etc.*, *with; ou* 177, 959.
 °o, HOC, *dem. pro.*, 394, 416, *etc.*, *this*.
 °o, AUT, *conj.*, 10 *or*.
 oeil, OCULUM, *subs. m.*, *eye; a. pl. iauz* 489, 582, 590, 593.
 offerende, OFFERENDA, *subs. f.*, *gift, offering; pl. offerendes* 187.
 oïr, AUDIRE, *tr. and intr. v.*, 122 *to hear; pres. ind. 4 oons* 4; 5 oëz 105, oiez 387, 534, *etc.*; 6 oient 445; *fut. 5 orrois* 77, 399, *etc.*, orroiz 302, orrez 328; *pf. 3 oït* 289, 323, *etc.*; *imp. oiez* 158, 527, *etc.*; *pres. p. oiant* 353; *past p. f. oïe* 747; *as subs. l'oïr* 1000 *the hearing*.
 oïrre, *from errer, subs. m.*, 218 *journey*.
 ole 981, *for ele, ILLA, pro.*, *she*.
 omplir, *for emplir, *IMPLIRE, tr. v.*, *to fill; pres. 3 omple* 124; *impf. 3 omploit* 124.
 on, HOMO, *indef. pro.*, 97, 129, 917, *etc.*, *one, you, they; an* 248, *un* 71, 72, 220, *etc.*
 onfle, *for enfle, stem of enfler used as past p., swollen; a. pl. f. onfles* 298.
 orandroit, HAC HORA + IN +

DIRECTUM, *adv.*, 5, 910 *now, at present*.
 osseier, *for esseier, formed from essai (EXAGIUM), tr. and intr. v.*, *to try; pf. 6 osseierent* 707.
 ost, HOSTEM, *subs. m. and f.*, 100 *host, army*.
 otreier, *AUCTORICARE (*M-L* 775), *tr. v.*, *to grant; pres. 3 otroie* 12, 49; *pf. 3 otreiet* 220; *pres. subj. 3 otroit* 55, 57; *impf. subj. 3 otroiasse* 740.
 °ou, *contraction of en le*, 46, 104, 133, *etc.*; ° 75, 774 *in the*.
 °ou 177, 959, *see* °o.
 °ou, UBI, *conj.*, 166, 168, 231, *etc.*, *where*.
 ovre, OPERAM, *subs. f.*, 29, 40, *etc.*, *work; pl. ovres* 174, 175, *etc.*
 ovter, OPERARE, *intr. v.*, 29, 625, *etc.*, *to work; pf. 3 ovret* 510, 580, *etc.*; 6 ovrent 158, 905; *impf. subj. 3 ovrasse* 592; *past p. ovtré* 935, 952.

P

païé, PACATUM, *past p. of paier*, 376 *satisfied, paid*.
 pain, PANEM, *subs. m.*, 224 *bread; pein* 170; *n. s. pains* 223.
 pais, PACEM, *subs. f.*, 30, 296 *peace*.
 pais, PAGENSEM, *subs. m.*, 406, 610 *country*.
 panse, *from penser, subs. f.*, 390 *thought, care, trouble. In Godef. pensée, pensé and pens are recorded*.
 parentage, *from parent and -ATICUM, subs. m.*, *family, relationship; n. s. parentages* 64.
 parenté, PARENTATUM (*M-L* 6234), *subs. m.*, *family, relatives; n. s. parentez* 93.

- parfont, PROFUNDUM, subs. m., 655 depths.
- parier, PARIARE, inf. as subs. m., 942 associate, one who shares something with another.
- parlesant (dialectal), 954 impf. subj. 6 of parler.
- paroi, *PARETEM, subs. f., 278 wall (of a house).
- paroir, PARERE, intr. v., to appear; pres. 3 pert 506.
- parsuir, PER+*SEQUERE (see Schwan-Behrens, § 155), tr. v., 792 to continue to do, to carry out.
- pasquer, *PASCUARUM (M-L 6265, PASCUM), subs. m., 694 pasture, pasturage.
- passer, *PASSARE (M-L 6267), refl. v., to pass, go; to abstain, do without; fut. 6 passeront 617; pf. 6 païsserent 167.
- pator, PASTOREM, subs. m., shepherd; a. pl. pators 99.
- paume, PALMAM, subs. f., palm of the hand; pl. paumes 887.
- pechie, PECCATUM, subs. m., 424 sin.
- pener, from POENA, refl. v., 24 to strive, endeavor.
- peor, PAVOREM, subs. f., 1020 fear; n. s. peors 766.
- perillier, from PERICULUM, tr. v., 193 to endanger.
- perseverer, PERSEVERARE, intr. v., to continue, persevere; pf. 6 persevererent 955.
- pert 506, see paroir.
- pertuis, *PERTUSIUM (PERTUSUS, past p. of PERTUNDO), subs. m., 836 hole.
- peser, PENSARE, intr. v., to weigh; impf. 6 pesint 1012.
- pinnacle, PINNACULUM, subs. m., 201 spire, pinnacle.
- pile, PILA, subs. f., 809 pile, support.
- pitie, PIETATEM, subs. f., 569 pity.
- piz, PECTUS, subs. m., 985 breast.
- plaire, PLACERE, intr. v., to please; pf. 3 plot 212, plut 467, 921.
- plante, PLANTAM, subs. f., sole of the foot; pl. plantes 298.
- planterose, from planté (M-L 6595), adj., 78 fruitful.
- plor, from plorer, subs. m., 434, etc., tears; n. s. plors 992; a. pl. 739, 887.
- plorer, FLORARE, intr. v., to weep; impf. 3 ploroit 321; pf. 6 plorerent 939; impf. subj. 3 plorasse 562; pres. p. ploranz 541, 559.
- plungier, *FLUMBICARE (M-L 6613), tr. v., to plunge; past p. n. pl. m. plungie 655.
- plusors, *PLUSIORES (cl. FLURI-ORES), adj., 174, 533 several, many.
- po, PAUCUM, adv., 121, 183, 306, etc., pou 391 little; a par po que . . . ne 336, a bien pou que . . . ne 1010, a por po que . . . ne, confusion of two idioms a po que . . . ne and par (for por) po que . . . ne. M-L Gram. III, § 707.
- poine, POENA, subs. f., 183, 320, etc., difficulty, trouble, pain; pl. poines 47; a poines 841 with difficulty, scarcely.
- point, PUNCTUM, subs. m., moment; n. s. poinz 177.
- pois, PENSUM, subs. m., 1014 weight.
- pooir, POTERE, intr. v., to be able; pres. 3 puet 48, 358, 755; 4 poons 12; impf. 3 pooit 363, 392, etc., povoit 122; 6 pooient 454, 842, 1013; cond. 3 porroit 231, 299, etc.; pf. 3 put 400, 691, pot 173; pres. subj. 3 puisse 627; 4 puissien 659; impf. subj. 3

poist 305, 379, poist 785,
peüsse 193, 620; *ô* peüssant
837.
porchacier, *PROCAPTIARE (*M-L* 1662), *tr. v.*, to seek, try to
obtain; *impf.* 3 porchaçoit
198.
porpenser, PRO PENSARE, *intr.*
v., to meditate, think; *pres. p.*
porpensant 188.
porter, PORTARE, *tr. v.*, to bear,
carry; *impf.* *ô* portint 327;
fut. 3 porterai 80.
porveoit, PROVIDERE, *tr. v.*,
to strengthen, protect; to pro-
vide; *pres.* 3 porvoit 721,
926; *pf.* 3 porvut 227, porvit
926.
povret, *dim. of povre*, *PAUPER-
ITTUM, *adj.*, poor, poor little;
f. povrete 87; *pl. f.* as subs.
povretes 165 wretched gar-
ments.
povreté, PAUPERTATEM, *subs. f.*,
169 poverty.
praacheor, PRÆDICATOREM,
subs. m., preacher; *a. pl.*
praacheors 36.
premerement, PRIMARIA
MENTE, *adv.*, 222, 338 first,
at first; premirement 262.
prendre, PRENDERE, *tr. v.*, to
take; *pf.* 3 prist 112, 368,
etc., prit 1002; *ô* prindent
963; *pres. subj.* 3 preigne 56;
se prendre, *refl. v.*, compare;
pres. subj. 3 preigne 372.
prevoire, PRESBYTERUM, *subs.*
m., 744 priest; *n. s.* prestres
228, prestes 465.
prier, PRECARE, *intr. v.*, 247,
713 to pray; proier 338, 733;
impf. 3 prioit 233; *pf.* 3
priet 337, 428, *etc.*; *ô* prierent
957; *impf. subj.* 3 priast 337;
pres. p. proiant 455, 767.
proier, see prier.
promise, *analogical part. of*
promettre instead of pho-

netic development promesae
(PROMISSA), *subs. f.*, 719
promise.
prou, from radical PROD found
in PRODESSE, *adv.*, 121, 391
much.
prou, *PRODEM from PRODESSE,
subs. m., 7 profit.
prou, PRODEM from PRODESSE,
adj., good, worthy, brave; *n.*
s. m. prouz 731; *f.* preuz 501.
pruchain, *PROPEANUM (*M-L*
6782), *subs. m.*, relative; *n.*
s. pruchains 117.
pucele, *PULLICELLA (*M-L*
6819), *subs. f.*, 586 girl.
puichance, *POCSANTIAM (*Con-*
stans, Chrestomathie), *subs.*
f., 1047 power.
pulr, *PUTIRE (*cl.* PUTERE),
intr. v., to stink; *pf.* 3 puît
1023.
puple, POPULUM, *subs. m.*, 115,
433, 811, puble 993 people;
n. pl. puble 695; *n. s.*
puples 436, 597, 1024.

Q

quar, QUA RE, *conj.*, 38, 42, 200,
etc., car 307, 508, *etc.*, for;
90 (to strengthen *imp.*) there-
fore, pray; 72 equals que,
that.
quant, QUANTUM, *adj.*, how
many; *n. pl.* quant 628, *etc.*,
queint 629; *a. pl.* quant 621,
quanz 621.
querre, QUÆRERE, *tr. v.*, to
seek; *pres.* 3 quiert 720; *pf.* 3
quist 140, 220, *etc.*; *pres. p.*
querant 827, 839.

R

rain, RAMUM, *subs. m.*, branch;
a. pl. rains 634.
rapeler, RE APPELLARE, *tr. v.*,
to call again, to name for
somebody; *pres.* 3 rapele 72.

raümplie, RE-***IMPLIRE**, *tr. v.*, to fill; *pf.* 3 raümplit 576; *past p.* raümpli 834; *n. s. m.* raümplis 404, raomplis 880.
re-, verbal prefix, 50, 188, 556, etc., back, again. In this text there are none of the interesting combinations of *re* and *aller*, *avoir*, *estre*, etc., such as are found in many other texts. See *Aliscans* 24, *rociast*; *Erec*, 4769, *ront amenée*; *Yvain* 6015, *rest*; *Vengeance Raguidel* 1167, *referir*. The meaning of *re* is slightly different in *rapele* 72, to call again in the sense of naming one person for another. Note also the position of *re*, in *re s'en torne* 556.
receivre, **RECIPERE**, *tr. v.*, to receive; *pf.* 3 reüit 481.
rechie (de), **RE-CAPUT**, *adv.*, 761, 802 again; *de rechiez* 816.
recovree, **RECUPERATA**, *subs. f.*, 357 recovery, remedy.
recovrer, **RECUPERARE**, *tr. v.*, to recover; *pres.* 3 recovre 497, etc.; *past p. a. pl.* recovrez 488.
regreter, **GRETAN**, *Goth. (M-L 3864)*, *tr. v.*, pray, invoke; *pf.* 6 regreterent 998. See *Glossaire of Bédier*, *La Chanson de Roland commentée (Paris: H. Piazza, 1927)*.
rejoir, **RE-JEHAN** (*M-L 4580*), *tr. v.*, to confess; *pf.* 3 rejoit 541. (*Godef. regehir*).
rejuir, **RE-***GAUDIRE**** (*Cl. Lat. GAUDERE*), *intr. v.*, to give joy; *pf.* 3 rejuist 952.
remenance, from **REMANERE**, *subs. f.*, 369 remaining, delay.
rendre, ***RENDERE** (*M-L 7141*), *tr. v.*, to surrender; *pf.* 3 *rendi* 433.

requerre, **RE-QUAERERE**, *tr. v.*, to seek; *pres.* 3 requier 41, 605.
resveiller, **RE-EX-VIGILARE**, *refl. v.*, to awaken; *pf.* 3 *resveilla* 865; *imp.* 2 *resveille* 745.
re-s'en torne 556 = *s'en retorne* (see *retorner*).
retorner, **RE-TORNARE**, *refl. v.*, to turn back, turn away, return; *pres.* 3 *re-s'entorne* 556; *impf.* 6 *s'en retornoient* 188.
retraire, **RE-***TRAGERE**** (*M-L 8841*, **TRAHERE**), *tr. v.*, to relate, draw up; *past p.* *re-trait* 50.
roe, **ROTA**, *subs. f.*, 303, 308 wheel.
rossinol, ***LUSCINIOLUM** (*M-L 5180*), *subs. m.*, 657 nightingale.
rostir, **RAUSTJAN**, *Germ. (M-L 7098)*, *tr. v.*, to burn, parch; *past p. f. s.* *rostie* 924.
ruille, from *ruiller* (***RUTILIARE?** *M-L 7348*), *subs. m.*, 396 rust, spot, blemish.
rumpre, **RUMPERE**, *intr. v.*, to break; *pf.* 3 *rumpit* 574.
rusche, ***RUSCA** (*M-L 7456*), *subs. f.*, 124 hive.

S

sage, ***SABIUM** (*cl. SAPIUM*), *adj.*, good, wise; *n. s.* *sages* 58, 62, *saiges* 620; *n. pl.* *saige* 617; *n. s. f.* *saige* 124.
saige 124, etc., see *sage*.
saillir, **SALIRE**, *intr. v.*, to go out; to leap, jump; *pf.* 3 *saillit* 575, *salist* 307; *impf. subj.* 6 *saillissant* 428; *past p. n. pl.* *m. sailli* 430.
saineté 497, see *sanité*.
sanc, ***SANGUEM** (*cl. SANGUINEM*), *subs. m.*, blood; *n. s.* *sans* 1023.

sanité, SANITATEM, *subs. f.*, 351, 505 *health*; *saineté* 497; *n. s. sanitez* 521.
saoler, SATULLARE, *tr. v.*, to fill, satisfy; *pf. 3 saola* 14.
sapiance, SAPIENTIAM, *subs. m.*, 66 *wisdom*.
sarqueu, SARCOPHAGUM, *subs. m.*, 833 *coffin*; *sarcuel* 825.
saver, SALVARE, *tr. v.*, 546 to save.
saveor, SALVATOREM, *subs. m.*, *Savior*; *n. s. saverres* (SALVATOR) 13.
savoir, SAPÈRE, *tr. v.*, 358, 755 to know; *pres. 1 sai* 171, 257, *sa* 343; 2 *ses* 772, etc.; 3 *set* 129, etc., *sest* 917; 4 *savons* 67, etc.; *impf. 3 savoit* 750; *pf. 3 sot* 61, 71, etc.; 6 *sorent* 416, 799; *pres. subj. 3 saiche* 97; 5 *sachois* 431; *impf. subj. 3 selisse* 251; *imp. 2 saiches* 819; 5 *sachois* 59, 356, etc., *saichoiz* 65, *saichois* 577, 902, *sachis* 750, *saichis* 157; *past p. n. pl. m. seü* 845; *s. f. seüe* 471, etc.
savoir, SAPÈRE, *inf. used as subs. m.*, faire grant savoir 836 *an unusual idiom which seems to mean "to make sure, to ascertain."*
sec, SICCU, *adj.*, dry, shriveled; *pl. f. soiches* 503.
segre, *SEQUERE, *tr. v.*, to follow; *impf. 3 segoit* 121.
seintime, SANCTISSIMUM, *adj.*, 756 *very holy*.
semmance, *SEMENTIAM (M-L 7804), *subs. f.*, 685 *seed*.
sené, from *sen-* (Germ. SIN, M-L 7932), and -ATUM, *adj.*, good, sensible; *f. senée* 501.
senement, from SANUM and -MENTUM, *subs. m.*, 630 *cure*.
sereyne, SIRI (M-L 7951a),

subs. f., canary; *pl. sereynes* 656.
seüe, *SAPUTAM, *past p. of savoir used as subs. f.*, 166 *knowledge*.
seveilir, SEPELIRE, *tr. v.*, to bury; *past p. n. s. m. seveilis* 757.
siervir, SERVIRE, *intr. v.*, to serve; *pres. 2 siers* 330; *pres. subj. 1 sierve* 889.
silve, SILVA, *subs. f.*, 634 *forest*.
solun, SECUNDUM *inf. by* LONGUM, *prep.*, 796, 968 *along*.
sospirer, SUSPIRARE, *intr. v.*, to sigh; *impf. 3 sospiroit* 322.
soul, SOLUM, *adj.*, alone; *n. s. souz* 594.
soutain, SUBTUS + -ANUM, *adj.*, 812 *lower*.

T

tanrement, TENERA MENTE, *adv.*, 939 *tenderly*.
tant (que), TANTUM, *adv.*, 311 *equals jusque, up to; tant qu'a* 4.
teneve, TENUER, *adj.*, 130 *scanty*.
termoin, for *tesmoin*, TESTIMONIUM, *subs. m.*, 315 *witness, testimony*.
tesmoignier, from TESTIMONIUM, *tr. v.*, to bear witness; *pres. 3 tesmoigne* 436.
tirier, *TIRARE (M-L 8755), *tr. v.*, 517 *to draw, move*.
titre, TITULUM, *subs. m.*, name, title; a cui titre 465, au titre de laquele 973 *in which*.
torber, TURBARE, *tr. v.*, to trouble, torment; *impf. 3 torboit* 766.
tose, TONSAM, *subs. f.*, 509 *girl*.
trabuche, from *trabuchier*, *subs. f.*, 198 *downfall*.
trabuchier, from TRANS and

BUK (*M-L 1376*), *intr. v.*, 192 to stumble; *tr. v.*, 200 to cast down, to cause to fall.
tracier, *TRACTIARE, *tr. v.*, to go through, travel over, cover (of territory); *past p. s. f.* tracie 572.
traire, *TRAGERE (*cl. TRAHERE*), *tr. v.*, 987 to draw; *condl. 3* traïroit 729; *past p. a. s. m.* trait 944; *n. s. m.* traiz 917; traire a chie 829 to accomplish; *pres. subj. 1* traie a chie 55; traire a garant to take as a pledge; *pres. 1* a garant—traï 631.
travailier, *TRIPALIARE (*M-L 8911*), *tr. v.*, to torture; *impf. subj. 3* travailasse 546.
traverser, TRANSVERSARE, *tr. v.*, to place crosswise; *past p.* traversé 189.
treü, TRIBUTUM, *subs. m.*, 244 tribute.
tristor, from TRISTEM, *subs. f.*, 557 sadness.
trupherie, TRUFFA? (*Foerster, C. v. T. Wörterbuch*), *subs. f.*, 6, 653 trash.
tumbe, TUMBA, *subs. f.*, 480, 624, etc., tomb.

U

uitane, from OCTO and -ANUS, *num.*, 519 eighth.
umbre, UMBRA, *subs. f.*, shadow; *pl.* umbres 651.

V

vain, VANUM, *adj.*, faint, feeble; *n. s. m.* vains 504.
vegile, VIGILIA, *subs. f.*, vigil; *pl.* vegiles 599.
veher, VETARE, *tr. v.*, to refuse; *pf. 6* veherent 710.
veil, *VECLUM, *adj.*, 448 old; *n. s.* viauz 103; *pl. f.* villes 454.

veisin, VICINUM, *subs. m.*, 1003 neighbor; *adj. a. pl. m.* veisins 450, neighboring.
vendres, VENERIS (DIES), *subs. m.*, 425 Friday.
venir, VENIRE, *intr. v.*, 812 to come; *pres. 3* vient 208, 526, etc.; *6* vinent 451; *impf. 6* venoient 316, 456; *fut. 2* vindras 778; *condl. 6* vintroient 648; *pf. 3* vint 206, etc., veint 263, 373, 1050; *6* vindrent 588, 809, etc.; *pres. p.* venant 875; *past p.* venu 155, etc.; *n. s.* venus 262, etc., venus 202; *s. f.* venue 479; de venue 881 immediately.
veoir, VIDERE, *tr. v.*, 207 to see; *pres. 3* voit 921; *impf. 3* veoit 483, 852, 976, *6* veint 588; *pf. 3* vit 299, 345, etc.; *6* virent 709; *pres. p.* veianz 476.
verge, VIRGA, *subs. f.*, 822, 824 rod, bar.
ves, VERSUS, *prep.*, 800 toward; 81, 734 by extension, in the sight of, in the estimation of.
vesineté, VICINITATEM (*V. Latin VECINITATEM*), *subs. f.*, neighborhood, neighbors; *n. s.* vesinetés 213, 475.
vedie, *VEDUTA (*cl. VISA*), *subs. f.*, 481, 485, 509, etc., sight, vision.
vif, VIVUM, *adj.*, alive; *n. s. m.* vis 439.
vis, VISUM, *subs. m.*, 439, 440 face.
visaige, VISUM+-ATICUM, *subs. m.*, 1019 face.
visitement, from visite (*verbal subs. from VISITARE*)+*suffix* -ment, *subs. m.*, 929 visit.
vitoire, VICTORIA, *subs. f.*, victory; *pl.* vitoires 647.
vivre, VIVERE, *intr. v.*, to live; *impf. 3* vivoit 119, 534; *condl. 3* vivroit 402; *pf. 3*

visquit 670; *6* visquerent 170.
voielement, from **VIDERE** + **MEN-**
TUM, *subs. m.*, 582 *sight*.
voier, **VIARE**, *refl. v.*, *to direct*
one's steps; *past p. n. m.*
 voiez 595.
voir, **VERUM**, *adj.*, *true*; *n. s. m.*
 voirs 416, 523.
voirement, **VERA MENTE**, *adv.*,
 129, 261, 583 *truly*.
voirs, **VERSUM**, *subs. m.*, 692
verse.
voloir, ***VOLERE**, *tr. v.*, *to wish*;
pres. 1 vuil 54, 626, 892; 3
 viaut 45, 660, *etc.*; 4 volons
 52; 5 volés 19; *impf. 3* voloit

239, 250, *etc.*; 6 voloient 16;
fut. 3 voudra 46; 6 vodront
 615; *condl. 3* vodroit 418,
 419; *pf. 3* viaust 230, 472,
etc.; viaut 244, 972; 6 viau-
 trent 964; *impf. subj. 3*
 vosist 152; vossit 209; vos-
 sist 382, 401; 6 vossissant
 156.

Y

ydrique, **HYDROPICUM**, *subs.*
m., *a dropsical person*; *n. s.*
 ydriques 607.
yle, **INSULAM**, *subs. f.*, 137
island.
ystoire, **HISTORIAM**, *subs. f.*, 6,
 754 *history*.

ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX

LA VIE DE SAINT THIBAUT

Incipit vita beati Theobaldi.

- Or antandez, tres douce gent, [fol. 46a]
.I. dit qui est et bel et gent,
Et fetes feste et joie tuit
De seint Thibaut, et grant deduit.
5 Seinz Thibauz de tres bone anface
Fuit engendrez de gent de France
El terrouel de Troiesins,
Mes il fui norri a Provins;
Et Arnoul avoit nom ses peres,
10 Et Gineline fu sa mere,
Et paranz es quens de Champagne,
Et a l'avesque de Vianne
Qui Thibaut estoit apelez
Avant que seinz Thibauz fut nez.

Lectio libri sapientie.

- 15 Ce fuit au tans Herri li rois
Qui tint le regne des François,
E au tans Phelippe son fil,
Roi de France, ce dit l'escrit,
Que li seinz vout en sa janvrece
20 An son cors metre grant destrece,
Gefiner et vestir la here,
Por ce que il vout a Deu plere.
Mist si an Deu tote sa cure
Que de richece n'avoit cure.
25 Cis seinz Thebauz que vos oiez

- Fuit chevalier por veritez,
 Mas pou maintin chevalerie
 Car meuz amoit plus povre vie.
 Seinz Thibauz, li Deu chevalier, [fol. 46b]
 30 Contre pasques vout tot laissier,
 Terre, et paranz, et maisons,
 Et totes ses possessions.
 O soi menai .i. chevalier
 Qui estoit apelez Gautier,
 35 Deus escuiers ne plus ne mains.
 Soi quart an ala droit a Roins
 Ansint com pour querre hernois
 Con chevalier de lor androis;
 Mes quant il furent ostelé
 40 A seint Remi an la cité,
 Li .ii. chevalier seulemant
 Le soir pristrent lor parlemant,
 A puis s'en vont a lor somiers.
 Lessent harnois et escuiers,
 45 Que dou lor n'amporterent plus
 Feur les robes qu'orent vestus.

*Justum deduxerunt Dominus per vias
 rectas et Christus.*

- Or oiez tres bele aventure
 Quant vint si con dit l'escriture;
 Car a l'issir de la cité
 50 Ont .ii. pelerins ancontré,
 Vestuiz d'esclavigne et de here,
 Et cil qui voloient bien fere
 Ont demandé, sanz plus atandre,
 Lors .ii. esclavignes a vandre.
 55 Lor robes et lor chauceüres,
 Lor chemises por heres dures,
 Ont tot doné es pelerins
 Por avoir senz sus lor tapins, [fol. 47a]
 Et maintenant s'en sunt torné.
 60 Quant il se furent atorné,
 Nuz piez ont tant tenu lor herre

- Qu'i vindrent an Tioche terre.
 La quistrent il dou menu pain
 Por Deu et au soir et au main,
 65 Et si firent plusors mestiers;
 Corboilons firent et paniers,
 Pierres porter maçons servir,
 Bois coper, et herbes cuilir;
 An yver portoient charbon
 70 Quant la galee est en saison.
 Mes quant li seinz se porpansa
 Que longuement demoroit la,
 A Gautier dit, son compaignon:
 «Frere, ci plus ne remainron,
 75 «Mes a seint Jaque de Galice
 «Alons, et laissons la malice
 «De ceste terre ou sejorné
 «Avons et yver et esté.
 «Si façons nos pelerinege,
 80 «Si porfaçons nostre viege.»

Honestavit illum in laboribus.

- Si com je truis en la liçon,
 Seinz Thibauz et ses compainon,
 Nuz piez, s'en vont com pelerin
 Droit a seint Jaque lor chemin;
 85 Et quant furent au retourner,
 Seinz Thibauz ot a l'ancontrer,
 En semblance de .i. crestien,
 .I. deauble, .i. Egitien,
 Qui estoit ou chemin couchiez
 90 Ansi con si fuist trabuichiez.
 Seint Thibaut lou chemin venoit
 Qui nul garde ne s'an prenoit;
 A cel deauble s'açopa
 Si qu'i la terre trabucha;
 95 Onc n'an fist chiere ne samblant,
 Ainz se leva tout maintenant,
 Et li maufez, li anemiz,
 65 si furent plusors.

[fol. 47b]

- Tantost s'en est esvanayz
 Qu'il ne parut ne ça ne la,
 100 Mas con fumee s'en ala.
 De ce ne fu pas grant mervoile
 Se cil qui tot mal aperoile
 Por anginier et bas et haut,
 Si vout decevoir seint Thibaut,
 105 Quant le fil Deu nommeemant,
 Qui sus toz est omnipotanz,
 Tanta li felons sathanas,
 Quant li dist qu'il descendit bas,
 S'il estoit fiz de Deu antier,
 110 Del pignon de ce grant mostier.

In fraude circumvenientium.

- Si com aloient lor chemin,
 Seinz Thibauz et du pelerin,
 Et il urent .ii. jorz herré
 Antre aus .iii. lor chemin ferré,
 115 Dou jorz sanz boire et senz mangier,
 Ne onques n'am firent dangier. [fol. 48a]
 A Vernes passerent tuit troi.
 Onc n'i maingèrent nule foiz,
 Mas seinz Thibauz et nuit et jor
 120 Por aus prioit nostre seignour
 Tant com pain trova li seinz hons.
 Onc nou surent si compainons.
 Deu en loa et prist le pain;
 Tantost le botai an son sein,
 125 Et puis dist a sa compainie:
 «Seignor, ne vos esmaez mie,
 «Mas alons a cele aigue la,
 «Et si mainjons quant vos plera.»
 De ce vont antre aus consoilant,
 130 Car mont an furent mervoilant;
 Si distrent antre aus balemant:
 «Que maingérons nos an presant?
 «Car il n'a vile ci antour
 «Ne cité ne chastel ne bour

- 135 «D'ou puiseins avoir que maingier.»
Et li seinz les fist arangier,
Si lor dona dou pain trové
Tant qu'il furent tuit saoulé,
Et s'an firent grant remenant,
140 Qu'il donnerent a povre gent,
Qui garissoient de toz maus,
De fi, de fievre, sain et saus.
De ce randerent grant honour
A Jhesu Crist, nostre seignour.

Custodunt eum ab inimicis.

- 145 Après avint, si com trevon, [fol. 48b]
Que seint Thibaut son compainon
Deproia tant qu'il li queïst
.I. povre clerc qui l'apreïst
Des lettres tant qu'il antandist
150 Ce que la lettre li deïst;
Et tantost il li amena
.I. mestre qui tant l'anseigna
Sept seaumes et la kyriale,
Qui li sembloit et bone et bele.
155 Après out besoing dou sautier;
Dist a son compain, dam Gautier,
Priast le metre por amour
Que ves France feïst son tour,
Et ou premier chatel queïst
160 Sire Arnoul, et qu'i li deïst
Que .i. sautier a Thibaut donast
Son fil, et qu'i li anvoïast
Li maitres avant qu'i s'en tornast,
A seint Thibaut s'en retornast.
165 Puis li anquist et demandoit
Quel chose a son pere mandoit,
Et a sa mere autresi;
Et seinz Thibauz tantost li dist:
«Vez ci cest petit pain antier
170 «Que je ous por Deu a .i. mostier;
«Ce porterez vos a mon pere,

«Et me saluerez ma mere;
«De riens plus ne puis fere don,
«Mas de .i. sautier me facent don.»

Et certamen forte dedit illi vinceret. [fol. 49a]

- 175 Quant li maitres a Provins vint,
Or oiez commant li avint.
Le pere seint Thibaut trova,
Et sa mere, qu'il i trova, li demanda
Quel vie Thibauz demenoit
180 Et comment il se contenoit;
Et li metres lor devisa
Tote la vie qu'il mena,
Et puis si lor baila le pain
Que il aportoit an son sein.
185 Le pain reçurent prestement
Et loent Deu de lor present.
Quiconques de cel pain manjoit,
De totes fievers garissoit.
Li peres et la mere ausimant
190 De lu veir hurent talant.
De hors Trevieres .i. orme avoit
Ou seinz Thebauz sovant aloit.
.I. jor i trova voiremant
Son pere don il fut dolant.
195 Et por ce qu'il l'i a trové,
Se tint dou tot por fol prové
Se an cele terre sejornoit;
Mas a Rome an iroit tot droit,
Car il panse aler outre mer
200 Por le sepucure viseter.
Si vint an cele Lonbardie
Que l'on apele Ytalie,
Une contree male et dure,
Car qui la va de lu n'a cure.
205 Gautiers fuit travailiez et las
Qu'il ne pot fere avant .i. pas,
Ne pout le travail sofrir plus;
Ainz se randi et fut reclus;

[fol. 49b]

La morut, si com nos trovons,
210 Ver as confers an religion.

Hec venditum justum non derelinquit.

Quant seinz Thebautz son compainon
Ot mis an la religion,
Si se remist an son viage
Pormi cele terre sauvaige.
215 .I. divers leu an .i. roichier
Trova li seinz por soi couchier;
Cel leu estoit mont ancien,
Car des le tans Salustien
Qui fut ampereres de Rome,
220 N'i avoit abité nul home;
Et si com li seinz ce leu vit
Qui mont estoit ort et despit,
For por ceu qu'i li fu avis
Que mostier i avoit jadis,
225 Ce leu divers por Deu requerre
Ala li seinz es seignors querre;
Mont velontiers l'ont otroié
Au seint quant il les out proié.
Cel leu que seinz Thebautz trova
230 Qu'es seignors terriens rova,
Salanica estoit nommez,
Et or est Gobes apelez.
Tote sa vie y demora,
Deu y servi et anora;
235 Ne onques a droit ne a tort
Ni mainja riens qui gostat mort;
Pain d'orge et egue soulemant
Usa li seinz mont longuemant;
Ancor an mainjoit mont petit,
240 Si com nous trovons an l'escrit,
Et quant il avoit jeüné,
Si se batoit a grant planté.

[fol. 50a]

Descenditque cum illo in foveam.

- Tot yssint com je truis escrit
Vos conterai je de son lit.
245 Mervoilous est, si comme samble,
Qu'il est de .i. huche de tramble;
Estrein ne mouse n'avoit point,
Mas .i. tranchet trestot a point
Qui au chevet estoit assis,
250 Et por dessus .i. linceul mis.
An s'esclavigne et an sa here
Dormoit por penitance fere;
Nonques n'i dormi an gisent
Mes an son lit tot an seant.
255 L'on ainme par tot la contree
De seint Thebaut la renommee;
De totes parz veneent genz
Por oïr son anseignemanz,
Et li seinz hons les aberjoit,
260 Et de ses biens amenistroit.
.I. clerc qui avoit nom Denis,
Diacres estoit, ce m'est avis,
Aveques seint Thebaut manoit.
A bauivre li amenistroit
265 Es hotes que li seinz avoit,
Et de pain et de vin servoit.
Le soir devant estoit baü
Li vins qui an lor baril fu,
Si fut tot vuit, n'i avoit rien;
270 Li diacres le savoit bien;
Et pelerin furent venu
Qui mont grant chaut hurent aü.
Li diacres amenistra;
Dou pain es pelerins dona,
275 Et li seinz demanda le vin
Por doner a .i. pelerin.
Deus foiz ou .iii. le demanda,
Et au diacre commanda,
Et dist: «Denis, vin apportez;
280 «A ces pelerins an donez.»

[fol. 50b]

Li diacres ne sot que dire;
 Au baril vint et se le tire
 Tout contre amont a grant effort;
 Li vins, qui se rondoit de hors,
 285 A grant ondes; tant estoit plain
 Qu'il li sailloit de ci qu'o sein.
 Li ostes an furent mont lié,
 Et dou miracle mervoilié,
 Don il randirent tuit loange,
 290 Et chanterent le chant es anges.

Donec afferret illi sceptrum regni.

Mont fu tenuz li seinz assaiges; [fol. 51a]
 Por ce fu tramis an messaige.
 Quant il out passé Lionel,
 .I. chatel qui est bon et bel,
 295 Trova .i. gue grant et porfunt;
 Demee lee avoit de lonc.
 Travailiez fuit, dota lon gue
 Qui bien .ii. taaz avoit de le;
 Sus une charrete monta
 300 Por lon gue que formant dota.
 Quant l'enemiz vit bien son leu,
 Qui vit la charrete ou mileu
 Dou gue, si trait assoi sa peue,
 Si an arrecha une reue,
 305 Et la charrete s'achanta,
 Et li guez maintenant secha;
 Li charretiers sa roue prist,
 Et an son leu arriere mist;
 Onc li seinz hons ne s'i soila,
 310 Nonques sa robe n'i moila.
 .I. acointe avoit li seinz hons
 Qui Odenin avoit a non;
 Tant formant estoit desheties,
 De fievre quartene antechiez,
 315 Sovant sambloit que il fust morz.
 Por .i. fi qu'il avoit ou cors
 Seint Thebaut sovant deprioit.

Et seinz Thebautz lou refusoit,
 Et disoit: «Amis, je sa bien
 320 «Que Deux le te fet por ton bien.» [fol. 51b]
 Et tant cel hons egregié,
 Que seint Thibaut en ot pitié;
 Si commanda de maintenant
 Que au mostier fut portez corrant,
 325 Et li seinz sa messe chanta,
 Et por l'anfert Deu depria,
 Tant qu'il s'an ala sains et saus,
 Ne onques puis ne santi nuns maus.

Et mandaces ostendit qui maculaverunt illum.

A .i. chatel .i. jor avint
 330 Que ausit .i. prestes avugle vint,
 Et mont lou requist doucemant
 Qu'il eust aucun esligemant,
 Et qu'i deproiast Jhesu Crist
 Que la lumiere li randit.
 335 Mas li seinz dit que ne feroit,
 Que li tel chose ne feroit,
 Car c'est ovre de Jhesu Crit
 Et es auz seinz de paradis;
 Et quant li prestes antandi
 340 La raison que li seinz randi,
 Quant autre merci ni trova,
 Au sergent seint Thebaut reva
 Que l'eve don li seinz lavast
 Ses mains que il li aportast,
 345 Et li sergenz li aporta.
 Li prestes ses eulz an lava,
 Et tantot vist apertemant;
 S'an loa Deu omnipotant.
 .I. chevaliers avoit .i. filz
 350 Qui tanque a mort est egrotiz; [fol. 52a]
 Tantost lou randit li seinz hons
 Et sain et sauf por s'oroison.
 Et puis avint, si com trovons

- An la lettre de la liçon,
355 Que de Rome li seinz venoit;
Pere et mere lessié avoit,
Qui s'an veulent retorner
An France a Provins sejourner;
Il lor anonça maintenant
360 Que morz estoit .i. lor anfan; z;
An bataile a esté tuez,
Quar chevaliers est esprovez;
Tant an ont esté corrotié
Que .vii. jorz ont le cors velié.

Et dedit illi claritatem eternam Deus dominus noster.

- 365 Quant seint Thebaut vint vers la fin,
Et vist qu'i torna a declin,
Et pain et egue tou laissa,
Que onques le col n'am passa,
Et de ce fist grant ativance,
370 Que herbes mainjoit an patience,
Pomes et racines san plus;
De ce vesquist .v. anz et plus.
Ne onques ne s'an vout retrere
Que touz jorz ne vestit la here.
375 Si que .xi. anz fut en ermitaige,
Et quatre anz an pelerinaige.
A la fin fut si afoibli
De cors, de mambres autresi,
Q'il avint demostrance grant [fol. 52b]
380 De son trespas trois jorz devant;
.V. foiz se ovri la terre an haut
Contre la mort de seint Thebaut;
Et quant l'espri dou cors ysi,
Deux lou reçut qu'il out servi.
385 An Junet tot le premier jor
Fina seint Thibaut son labour.
Si deprient au finemant
Sire seinz Thebauz doucemant
Que il de prist lou roi celestre

- 390 Qu'il nos menoit touz a sa destre
Au haut regne de paradis,
Ou nos soiens trestuit assis.
Dites amen an cherité,
Quant sarons a la fin mené.
- 395 Ce faut la vie seint Thebaut.
Prions li qu'i nos guarrrt de maul.
Amen an dites touz et tuit;
Dex nos conduit ensamble o lui.

VITA

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